

Applied Science Reading Room

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LII.
NUMBER 7

CALGARY, ALBERTA
JULY, 1956

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

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James Grassick, pioneer of Regina, Saskatchewan, whose Indian name is Chief Strongheart.

(See story by Grant MacEwan on page 10)

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Farmers' Cost of Production
(Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Index Numbers of Commodities and
Services used by prairie farmers) :

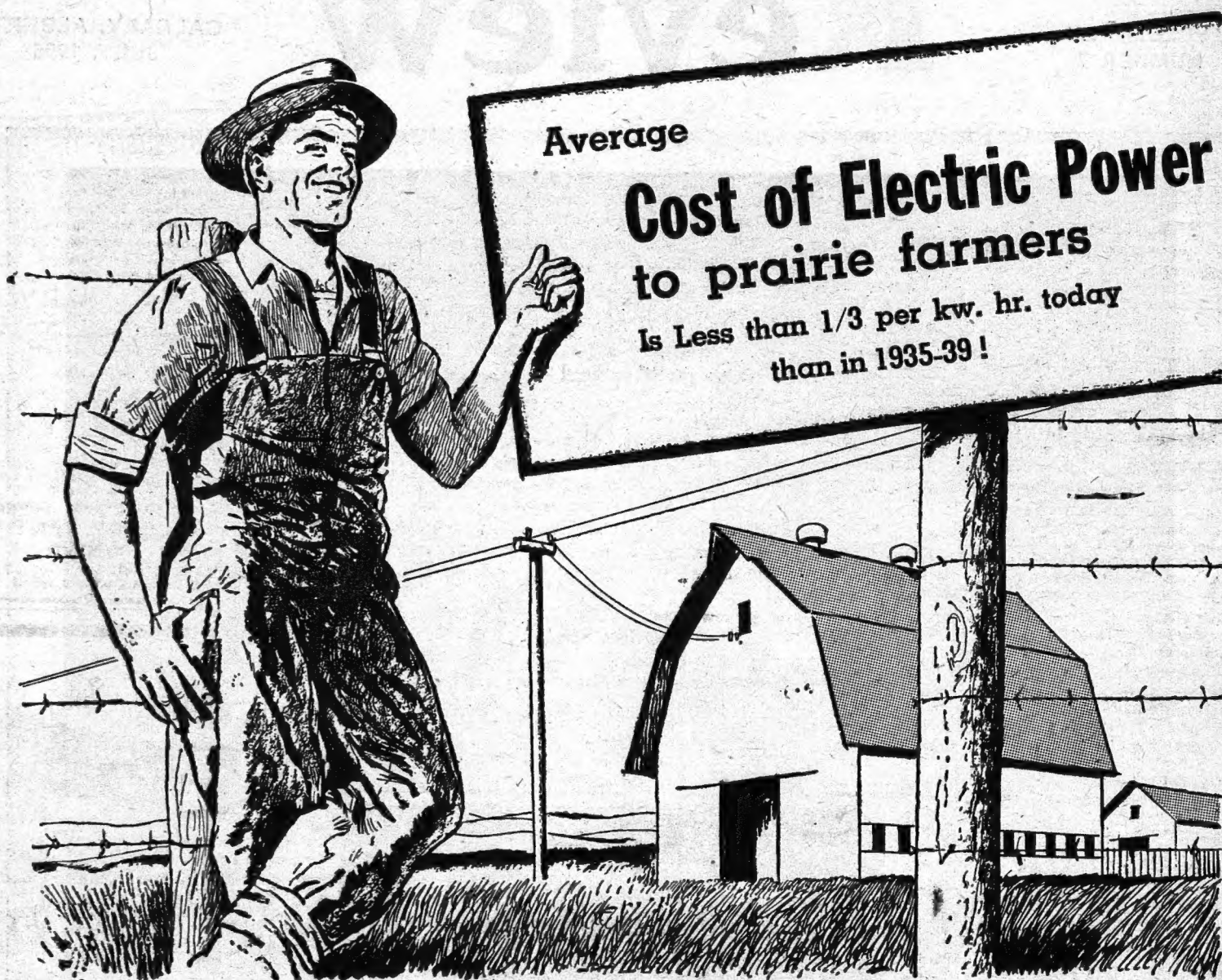
1935 - 39

100

1956

219.4

In other words, it now costs prairie farmers
\$2.19 to buy what \$1.00 would buy in 1935-39.



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The latest Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of commodities and services used by prairie farmers means that the \$1.40 initial payment for 1 Northern wheat at Fort William is worth only 63.3/4 cents in 1935-39 dollars. At the average country elevator point it is worth approximately 55 cents a bushel on the same basis.

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Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LII.

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No. 7

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NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS

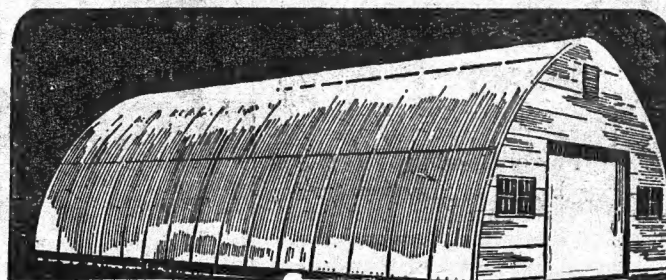
I have received letters from subscribers who say that they grew up with the Farm and Ranch Review. Their fathers took the publication when they were little children and the Farm and Ranch Review was considered a farm household necessity.

This publication is now over fifty years old and its history has been interwoven into the fabric of Western Canada.

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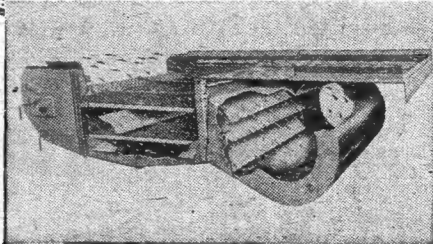
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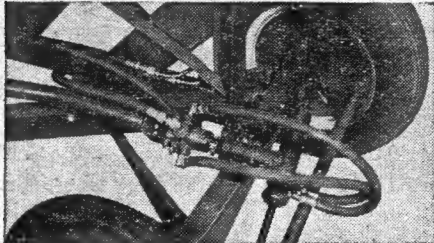
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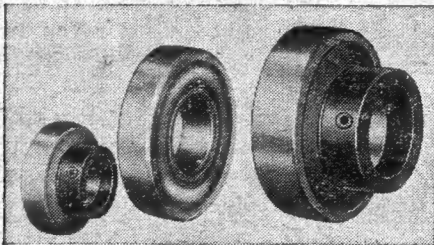
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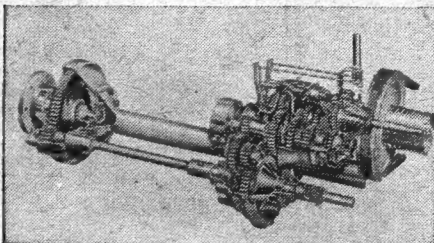
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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Sell Surpluses By Advertising

LAST year the Canadian government disposed of surplus butter at cut prices to nations behind the "iron curtain." While the storage butter thus exported may not have been of very good quality, the action was resented by Canadian consumers.

While we appreciate the necessity of getting rid of stored up supplies we believe a repetition of cut price exports will arouse even greater hostility and do the dairy industry of this country very little good.

Why not hold a Butter Week across Canada and dispose of accumulated surpluses at lower prices for that period? Grocery stores would be able to feature butter bargains and the event could be lavishly advertised from coast to coast. It is a fact that thousands of Canadian families have given up butter consumption in favor of a synthetic competitor. These families cannot be brought back as customers for butter by extolling the importance of the dairy industry. But a bargain week for butter would be an enticing inducement. The cost to the government for advertising would be less than the cost of storing the surplus, and hundreds of stores would assist in the campaign.

If the domestic consumption of farm products is to be expanded to any degree the potent assistance of advertising must be brought into useful action. Business has found that advertising is the greatest expander of markets and creator of human desires. Agriculture must follow the lead if domestic consumption of its products is to be increased.

★

The Benefits Of Freer Trade

FOR four months representatives of some 36 nations have been discussing methods of freeing world trade, under the association known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, more familiarly known as Gatt. The meetings were held at Geneva, Switzerland.

As one result of the negotiations, Canada has agreed to cut or reduce tariffs on a whole range of goods, including such a variety as newsprint, fire engines, beer, seafood, textile machinery, cameras, rifles, pleasure boats, etc., in return for tariff concessions on \$300,000,000 of Canadian products going to 22 world nations. Of that total, concessions have been obtained on \$200,000,000 of Canadian exports to the United States. Unfortunately the exports listed do not include farm and fishery products to the U.S.A. However, any step which will bring a closer balance between Canada - U.S.A. trade at this time is to be welcomed. Such trade has been proceeding with an adverse balance against Canada of around \$800,000,000 a year.

Since Western Canada was settled, the farmers of the area have been strong advocates of freer trade. Notwithstanding all their efforts to attain that end, this country has maintained substantial tariffs

to protect the nation's industrial life. Yet this nation cannot prosper without extensive exports and such cannot continue unless Canada buys from its customers. And three out of every eight Canadians depend for their living on the export trade.

What Gatt has accomplished since the organization was set up has contributed to an expanding world trade and an increase in economic activity in many countries, as well as a rising standard of living for the peoples therein. A flourishing world trade creates widespread prosperity. Drastic restrictions in international trade brings depressions. No nation gains under the latter conditions and all suffer intensely.

★

Ignorance Of Canadian Affairs

CANADIANS, from time to time, are critical of the lack of accurate knowledge concerning Canada by the people of the United States. This is understandable, as far as the average American is concerned, for he is mainly concerned with his own affairs.

But when the editor of a United States publication of such standing and repute as the Saturday Evening Post shows abysmal ignorance about Canadian grain marketing methods, we think it is time to voice a protest.

In the June 2 issue of that magazine the editor said:

"Not long ago the Canadian Wheat Board, which replaced thousands of private merchants, made one mistake which cost the Canadian wheat farmers three quarters of a billion dollars. The dominion monopoly has exhausted its funds, and there was no other buyer! But the Canadian Wheat Board is still the sole marketing agency for Canada's farmers. It sets the price and the amount of produce which the farmer may raise, but it still hasn't sold all of its 1954 crop and very little of 1955!"

The facts are that the Canadian Wheat Board did not make a mistake which cost the farmers three quarters of a million dollars, does not set the price for the grain delivered to it and does not set the amount of produce (grain) a farmer may raise. The Board's credit was not exhausted. The wheat stocks from previous years were all disposed of except for less than 50,000,000 bushels by May 4. When that volume was transferred to the 1955-56 pool a payment of \$39,680,000 was made to farmers who had delivered wheat to the 1954-55 pool.

The Saturday Evening Post may have imagined that the Wheat Board was responsible for the Canadian-United Kingdom wheat agreement in which 631,500,000 bushels of wheat was sold to Britain for \$1,090,000,000. But the United Kingdom was in financial difficulties then and actually paid only \$118,000,000 in cash, the balance being provided by a Canadian government loan. The Canadian wheat price in the years when the agreement was in effect — from 1945 to 1949 inclusive — was lower than prices obtained by other wheat exporting nation. But that was government policy and not Wheat Board doings.

The Canadian government sets the initial price of wheat, oats and barley from year to year, not the Wheat Board.

There is no restriction on grain production but a quota marketing system is in effect which allocates local and terminal elevator space equitable among grain producers.

The Board's problems are due to unusually heavy grain production in the Prairie Provinces, and unfair competition from the United States. Wheat production in the west in the past five years has been 644,000,000 bushels greater than in the previous five years. The production of oats and barley has been comparatively as heavy. Then the United States, with its "give away" policy of wheat exporting, has cost Canada the export of as much as 50,000,000 bushels of wheat in a single year!

The total cost of wheat marketing to the Canadian government since 1954 has been \$87,000,000 — \$65,000,000 as a contribution when the Canadian-U.K. wheat agreement was concluded, and \$23,000,000 as a contribution to carrying charges costs in the past year. Compare that total with the billions of dollars contributed by the U.S. government to its wheat producers over the past ten years!

The financial assistance given Canadian grain producers by the government of this country has been very modest, even penurious, compared with what has been done for United States farmers by their government. But the United States farm policy has created huge surpluses, which accentuate the internal situation and cause serious injury to other food exporting nations.

★

The West Must Carry The Load

THE board of transport commissioners has agreed to grant Canadian railways a freight rate increase, commencing July 1, calculated to provide \$8,000,000 in additional revenue for the four months ending October 31. After that date the commissioners will make a decision as to what the increase will finally be.

The railways claim that they will require additional revenue of \$46,800,000 a year to make up for the recent pay increases and other benefits granted employees.

Since April, 1948, railway freight rates have been increased by 98.2%, the estimated annual increased cost being \$297,000,000. The burden of the cost of freight rests mainly on the people of the prairie provinces, as highways and waterways provide competition to keep down railways rates in Central Canada.

Whatever may be the justification for increased pay for railway employees, the fact remains that wages and salaries are the main costs and most of the money realized in increased rates have gone to employees.

People living in the prairie provinces cannot avoid being the victims of the rate increases for this area is to a great extent a railway monopoly region. It should also be understood that the cost of transportation is, in most instances, added to the cost of imported goods and the merchant adds his percentage of profit on the total. In that way the cost of freighting is increased substantially.

Stalin's Name Is Now "Mud"

JOSEPH Stalin was the mightiest dictator the world has ever known. When alive he was the wise ruler, "the father of his people," and he received the adulation and fawning suppliancy of a vast array of underlings. We do not know what the ordinary Russian citizen thought of the man, but every method of publicity was utilized to blazon his name in glorious terms.

Now Stalin is in his grave and his successors in power grope for furious words to denounce him as a bestial tyrant, whose lust for power and incredibly cruel nature caused the slaughter of untold thousands of innocent subjects.

Stalin's name, like Beria's, is being blotted out of historical works and school books of various kinds. It is now dangerous for any Russian to repeat words of praise for the dead ruler, the man they had been taught, was the greatest figure in all the Russias.

Like tyrants of old, he is gone; sunk down, down, down with the tumult he made; "and the rolling and trampling of ever new generations will pass over him and he not hear it any more forever."

★

The "Leak In The Dyke"

NET farm cash income in the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada was \$1,082,100,000 in the year 1952. In 1955 the total was \$631,495,000. This means a decline of around \$450,600,000 or 41%.

Such a decline, in the face of the fact that almost every other section of Canada's economy has been enjoying the greatest degree of prosperity, is a serious matter. To accentuate the economic troubles of agriculture, there has been a steady rise in the costs of goods and services farm people must buy in order to continue production and take care of their families' needs.

If crop failures or lessened production had been responsible for the drop in income, the situation would be understandable. But crops have been good and production substantial. There is no cause for complaint on that score.

Amid the booming conditions created by investment in light and heavy industry, the building of a million homes, the development of oil, forestry and mineral resources, the situation in agriculture is "a leak in the dyke" that is bound to make itself felt sooner or later. This nation cannot for long revel in extravagant prosperity with its farming industry on the downgrade.

And what is the advice now being offered to agriculture? Cut costs and move the small farmer off the land! But how can costs be cut much further, with freight rates and other costs still on the upward trend? Moving small farmers to urban centres is a counsel of desperation, with dubious results likely to ensue. When the building boom ends and investment capital expenditures slow down, where will the transplanted farm people find employment?

The collapse of farm prices in 1929 was followed by a desperate depression. A decline of 41% in farm income at the present time provides a warning. If the situation is to be saved something must be done to keep the farmers on the land, rather than to chase them off into unemployed queues in cities.

★

Western Boys Make Good

IT has always been the practise of the editors of local weekly newspapers to print prideful articles about hometown boys who have made good in faraway fields. Following the same idea we are happy to relate the story of the achievements of two western born men who have reached high pinnacles in the United States.

Dr. John G. Fox, born at Biggar, Sask., has been appointed head of the department of physics at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Dr. Roger B. Sutton, born at Lloydminster, Sask., has been appointed director of the Nuclear Research Centre at Saxonburgh, under the Carnegie Institute.

Both men received their bachelor's and master's degree at the University of Saskatchewan and doctorates from Princeton University. They have collaborated on 11 publications in the field of nuclear physics, in addition to their individual contributions.

The satisfaction we feel at the success achieved by these natives of Western Canada is tinged with regret that their brains and abilities are lost to their native land.

★

Britain's Position Is A World Concern

THE fanciful story of the siege of ancient Troy was not actually based on a war between Greeks and the Trojans caused by the abduction of the beautiful Helen. Ancient Troy was located strategically on the approach to the Dardanelles, then a most important trade route. The war was a "trade war."

Great Britain is grimly holding on to Cyprus because it is a logical location for the defence of the oil route to the Near East, upon the continuance of which the industrial life of the United Kingdom depends. If British oil supplies in the Near East were lost, British industry would come to a standstill. The tin and rubber resources which Britain holds in southeast Asia would also likely be torn away, which would result in a bankrupt nation on an island of 94,000 square miles, populated by over fifty million people.

If that should happen where would Canada get a cash market for over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, for minerals, timber and other products for which the British have been steady customers? Where would New Zealand get an outlet for surplus butter, mutton and wool? Australia would have difficulty in finding cash markets for her huge supplies of wool and chilled beef. Other

countries which have been finding ready markets for exports in the United Kingdom would also be in trouble.

In the first fifty years of the present century Canada had a favorable trade balance of over \$11 billion with Great Britain. But two world wars depleted the British of the savings of centuries. The last war alone cost her around \$130 billions and she had to liquidate most of her overseas investments. Now Great Britain, with a reserve of 2¼ billion dollars in gold and dollars, is the hub around which half the world's trade is conducted in pounds sterling.

It is vitally important to the free world that Great Britain be kept financially sound. Not only are British markets of concern to food exporting nations, but a stable and prosperous United Kingdom provides a citadel of democracy in confused and bewildered Europe. These are facts that should sink in to the consciousness, not only of member nations of the British Commonwealth, but also of democratic countries the world over.

★

"Unto The Hills"

WESTWARD from the province of Manitoba there is a gradual rise in the altitude of the huge stretch of land comprising the prairie provinces. Well into Alberta the roll and dip of the terrain indicates the presence of the foothills and then comes the mighty ranges of the Rocky Mountains which flank the province. And Western Canada is indeed fortunate in having within its boundaries such a wealth of mountains. Not only do they form a scenic background of impressive grandeur, but their lure attracts tourists from the world over, and their haunts provide beautiful and exhilarating recreation spots for the people of the west.

There is no reason why the people of Western Canada should travel far afield for vacations when they have, right at hand, such a glorious playground as afforded by the chain of mountains which form the backbone of the continent. Even the famed Alpine scenery has nothing to show more fair than the sights of the tumbled peaks, the idyllic lakes and the charming mountain vistas found in our own Rockies. And visits thereto can be undertaken at a minimum of expense and a maximum of real enjoyment.

Visit the west's mountain region this summer, if you can possibly do so. Breathe the purity of the mountain air, laden with the tang of the firs. Follow the trails through picturesque valleys which lead to wonderfully colored streams and lakes, overhung by jutting crags. Glimpse the might and persistence of Nature in the yawning canyons. Rest your soul in the tumbled land where

*"Snowy summits greet the day.
Where Nature hides her mysteries
And Time becomes eternity."*

★

Because of farm mechanization farmers in the prairie provinces of Canada are substantial purchasers of petroleum products. It is estimated that these farmers purchase about 400,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year.

Round - Up

By The Editor

THE United States wheat crop is likely to have an outturn of well over 900,000,000 bushels this year. Total supply of wheat in that country will probably be in excess of 1,900,000,000 bushels for the 1956-57 crop year. That is enough wheat, according to Secretary of Agriculture Benson, to take care of domestic demands and exports for two years. U.S. farmers will vote on a marketing quota referendum on July 20. If they approve the acreage allotment for 1957 will be 55,000,000 and only those who keep within allotted acreage will get support prices. This year the national average farm price for wheat will be \$2.00 a bushel for U.S. farmers.

Canadian wheat has been going into export markets in heavy volume. Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce, said on June 15: "In my years of association with the wheat business I have never seen wheat moving (for export) at the rate it is now moving."

Canadian wheat disappearance at the middle of June totalled 315 million bushels, of which 256 million was exported. Last year, at the same date, exports totalled 221 million. Total

exports by the end of the crop year on July 31 will be well above the 300-million-bushel level, compared with 252 million last year. On June 15 the supply available for export and carryover was 475 million bushels. Canada's exports will exceed that of the U.S.A. this crop year.

The deliverable wheat in the prairie provinces for the year has been estimated at 533 million bushels. Deliveries up to the middle of June totalled around 250 million. That left 283 million in farm bins, according to the estimate. That looks high. A lot of wheat has been fed; probably quite a bit disappeared in other ways.

Hay is going to be scarce. If next winter is anything like last there will be trouble. That applies across the west. Dairymen on the Pacific coast are in trouble right now.

Cover crops will come in mighty handy but will need rain in August. Rainfall has not been very extensive this past spring.

Prices are going up — all but the prices of farm products. Freight rates are up, steel will be up, the trend is upward for almost everything but farm products. Protests avail nothing.

A. W. Platt, president of the Alberta Farmers' Union, says farmers should see to it that the industry is represented in parliament by members who understand farm problems and will fight vigorously in the interests of agriculture. In our four-party political setup that is not an easy objective to achieve.

George Ross, 65, owner of the 250,000-acre Lost River Ranch, Aden post office, Alberta, died on June 22. He was one of the most prominent ranchers in Southern Alberta.

A wet summer will help the feed situation, a dry one will likely result in a rush to market cattle. Orderly marketing and heavy domestic demand has been the saving factors against serious price drops in the past year or so.

On the F.E.B. Gourlay ranch at Millarville a grass combination of brome, creeping red fescue, alfalfa and alsike clover yielded ten tons per acre. When treated with fertilizer, 15 tons were cut.



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TAKE it from Vaughan Giffen, an electrified farm is worth at least twice as much as the same property without power, and the relative value grows with the increasing uses to which "juice" is put.

That's the conviction of the wheat-growing expert who has lived all of his 39 years on a western farm, and has learned to capitalize on the values and possibilities of electricity in handsome fashion.

Enthusiastic over what electricity does towards making living and working on the agricultural front easier, more pleasant, more economical and attractive, Mr. Giffen is particularly excited over the place of rural electrification in the quarter-million grain farms of Western Canada.

"The nucleus of a modern grain farm today is a machine shop with a full line of electrical tools and especially an electric welder," he told this correspondent the other day.

And his charming wife, Florence, was even more emphatic about how she feels over electricity in their fully-modern farm home as she explained: "Electricity enables us to enjoy a standard of living equal to that found in any city. Having experienced the values that come to a farm with power, I would move off the place now if it did not have electricity."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Giffen have abundant reason for feeling strongly about electricity around the farmstead and in the farm home.

They went through the experience of farm life on the Canadian prairies without power and, therefore, know how much difference electricity can make. And being aware of this vast difference and the increasing possibilities with more and more uses for their power, they never stop searching for new ways of letting electricity do work for them or add to their comforts.

Readers may be surprised over the extent to which the Giffen family uses electricity — even more surprised to know that despite the extensive uses the power bill ranges between only \$45 and \$50 for every three-month period.

"The generous use we make of electricity and the insignificant cost proves beyond all doubt the value of power on a farm," Mr. Giffen explained. "For that average cost of around \$15 a month for power, we get far more value than we would from an extra hired man around the place. A farmer cannot measure the value of electricity in terms of dollars and cents. The value multiplies with the added uses to which electricity is put."

Operates on Big Scale

He operates two farms—a 980-acre place that is fully electrified, and a 1,280-acre farm that is many miles away from power lines in southwestern Alberta. Nevertheless, the latter benefits through the fact that Mr. Giffen's home place with its machine shop and workshop is electrified and fully equipped with power tools.

But what a difference in the two operations! And the difference can be attributed to the home place being served with electric power since around 1939. Before that the Giffen family, which started their farm in 1903 after coming to the foothills province from Brampton, Ontario, could have nothing in the way of modern conveniences. And it was a rather primitive existence in the light of modern living and working with electricity.

Just as soon as Vaughan Giffen's father, William, learned that a power line was going to be constructed past his 980-acre farm, he decided to be one of the first consumers and to

What Electricity Means To The Farm

By GEO. A. YACKULIC

capitalize on the electricity that would be available. He had a new family home built — a fully-modern residence that became possible for the first time on that farm. And from that time on the standard of living has been rising steadily for the Giffens as they harness electricity fully.

omics for two years at the University of Washington in Seattle. And with more power tools, appliances and equipment coming on the market, the son was able to accelerate the program to make greater use of electricity. Electric pumps are used for supplying ample water to livestock and poultry, for a large family vege-



This picture shows Mrs. Florence Giffen storing vegetables and other food in the deep freeze in the basement.

Fortunately, the new house was wired for the time when the family could afford more electrical appliances. The Giffens had no such thought of virtually ignoring the values of electricity by using power merely for lighting purposes.

Right from the beginning, the new residence had a pressure system providing hot and cold running water. And the entire farmstead was wired so that good lighting would be available for doing work during the rush seasons long after dusk.

The more uses to which the father of the family applied electricity, the more economical he found his power. And his son also quickly recognized that fact.

When the father retired from farming in 1945, Vaughan Giffen took over the operation after studying econ-

table garden, for spacious lawns and flower beds, and for beauty-giving trees. The original house on the farm has been wired to use electricity, and the hired hands living in it are happier and more co-operative workers as a result.

Many city folk visit the Giffen farm home and marvel at how fully modern a residence in the country can be made with electricity. The natural gas furnace heating the house has an electric fan to provide forced-air ventilation, and an electrically-operated thermostat to control temperatures. There are more electrical items in the home than in most city residences, and they include a stove, radios, refrigerator, deep freeze unit, mix master, toaster, waffle irons, washing machine, electric blankets, small irons and a large iron for flat work. The attractive fireplace in the living room



Vaughan Giffen buffing a hitch preparatory to doing a welding job.

uses electricity to produce heat. Before a television station went into operation, the Giffen family became one of the first in their district to obtain a television set. And they're looking around for more new items that can be used with their economical power.

Even the two children in the family, nine-year-old Jack and seven-year-old Judy, are fast becoming electrically-minded and have an electric movie projector, as well as other hobby items using power.

Electricity a Big Help

But it's in the grain farming operations and in maintaining them in an efficient and economical state that Vaughan Giffen finds electricity practically vital. And he is no small operator!

Last fall Mr. Giffen harvested more than 45,000 bushels of grain from his fully-mechanized farming operations, the total including nearly 26,000 bushels of durum wheat, over 11,000 bushels of Thatcher wheat, 4,000 bushels of barley, 2,000 bushels of flax and a few thousand bushels of rye.

The need of diversifying his operations to raise crops that he could market forced him out of hard red spring wheat — but only temporarily. At heart, he's a producer of hard red spring wheat, and he has great faith in this grain.

And small wonder! Through all the years the family farm has been operated, its poorest wheat yield was 15 bushels per acre from its sandy loam. There never has been a crop failure, and the farm is set up for efficient wheat production.

"Despite the problem of surpluses, Mr. Giffen explained, "I'm not turning my back on hard red spring wheat. It's the nicest crop in the world to grow, and with full mechanization and electricity it's the perfect answer to my dreams.

"Electricity is one of the biggest and finest things that ever came to any farm. It's more than a big convenience. In our modern way of living and working, electricity is almost an absolute necessity for a successful farm. Because of my own personal experience, I certainly can see the good side of electricity on a farm."

Vaughan Giffen is prepared to talk for hours about how much more efficient a farm can be with power, about how much money electricity can save a farmer, about how it enables him to do a better job and work longer hours in rush seasons, about how it enables the farmer to relax in a comfortable home and then go back to work refreshed, inspired and more enthusiastic.

"All I have to do to appreciate the values of electricity is recall our farming without power until 1939 and compare it with the present," he explained. "Or better still, I can compare operating on the home place here which is electrified with operating the 1,280 acres I have leased on the Blood Indian Reserve where there is no power."

Ask Vaughan Giffen where in a modern grain farm electricity has its most beneficial uses, and he lists more than a dozen — "all very important." But one of his greatest prides and joys is a 180-amp arc welder in the work shop.

"That electric welder," he pointed out, "saves me its price and the cost of electricity it uses every year. When a piece of machinery breaks down and a welding job is needed, I can make a fast repair job right at home. That means much more than saving a trip to town. It saves me a lot of money because welding jobs in town are costly. It saves me a

lot of time and I can get on with my work. Also, the cost of electricity used is negligible and then I can also weld things that I need — just like this steel ladder I'm making for myself now."

He indicates the same advantages for his several electric drills and grinder, for the air compressor that he uses to keep the 125 rubber tires on his cars, trucks, tractors, combines and other farm equipment properly inflated.

Included in his \$50,000 line of machinery for farming are four tractors, three trucks and two combines — all mounted on rubber tires and all having batteries. He has a battery charger of his own, and that more than pays for itself. The block heater for each truck also is another fine investment.

Power Tools.

"A farmer with power would be missing the boat if he did not equip his machine shop with power tools in these days when efficiency and economy are of paramount importance," Mr. Giffen insisted.

To have power do more work for him, the progressive farmer has seven electric motors established on various pieces of equipment around the place, including grain augers. The largest of these is one horse-power.

And the way he has his farmstead wired to provide electric lights and power outlets almost everywhere is something that can be praised. But that was done with purpose and is paying off.

His generous lighting arrangement gives Vaughan Giffen extra hours for work. When he cannot operate his equipment in the fields because of darkness, he can do maintenance and repair work in the farmyard under bright lights.

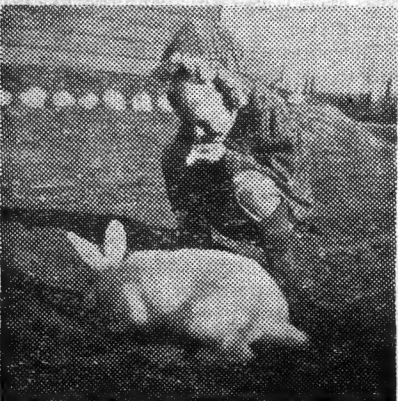
And with conveniently-located outlets for extension cords, he can bring ample light to hidden places on his motors and farm equipment.

"Using electricity generously in farming operations enables a farmer to make the most of his time, especially during rush seasons when time is precious," Mr. Giffen added. "It saves time, money and a lot of frustration."

"Just look at the difference between operating my home place with electricity and operating my wheat farm on the Indian Reserve without power!"

When a piece of machinery breaks down on the home place and can be restored with a welding job, it means a matter of only minutes of time and a few pennies for power and materials.

But when the same thing occurs on the other farm, Mr. Giffen is faced with making a round trip of over 50 miles — whether he goes to the city or his home place for the repair work. And he always goes home because there he has a fully-electrical shop constantly ready for fast repair work.



Harold and his pet. Photo by Mrs. L. B. Jacobson, North Edmonton.

— POULTRY NOTES —

Give your pullets shade in hot weather — they'll lay more eggs.

* * *

About 98% of Canada's egg production comes from the nation's farms.

* * *

Turkey production in the United States this year is estimated to be 6 per cent above last year. This is hardly likely to have a serious effect on turkey prices.

* * *

Egg production in Canada during the first four months of 1956 totalled 142,360,000 dozen, down 2,775,000 dozen from the same period a year ago. Production in the west: Manitoba, 13,527,000 dozen; Saskatchewan, 14,635,000; Alberta, 17,904,000, and B.C. 10,763,000.

There has been an adjustment in the tariff on the import of turkeys into Canada. The present rate of 12½% is unchanged but a maximum rate of 10c a lb., and a minimum of 5c a lb. has been established. This will give Canadian turkey producers some protection against imports from the U.S.A. in periods of very low prices.

* * *

Laying hens should be kept inside in summer as well as in winter, suggests the Experimental Farm at Brandon. When inside the birds received balanced rations, calculated to produce a maximum amount of good quality eggs. Insulated housing keeps the birds comfortable in summer as well as in winter. When hens are allowed to roam in summer they do not get balanced rations and are likely to eat too much grass. When such happens the egg whites are watery and the yolks dark-colored, lowering the grade.

A small insect which infests evergreen trees and does severe damage thereto is present in large numbers in Saskatchewan. Stan Sheard, horticulturist with the Saskatchewan government, advises the use of Malathion spray, after the eggs hatch and the young insects are active. There is no point in spraying before the eggs hatch.

* * *

MOSQUITO STORY

Mosquitoes plagued the early settlers of the west, particularly in rainy seasons.

One farmer had a belled cow, along with its calf, in his pasture. The season happened to be a bad one for mosquitoes.

One afternoon the farmer heard the bell ringing furiously. What had happened? He went down to the pasture, found that the mosquitoes had eaten the cow and were ringing the bell for the calf.



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An English tramp came to an inn marked: GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. He went in and said to the landlady: "I ain't had a bite in two days — could you spare me a little something?"

"I could not," bellowed the landlady.

The tramp went out, but in a few minutes shuffled back in "And what do you want now," said the landlady.

"I'd like," said the tramp, "to have a few words now with George."

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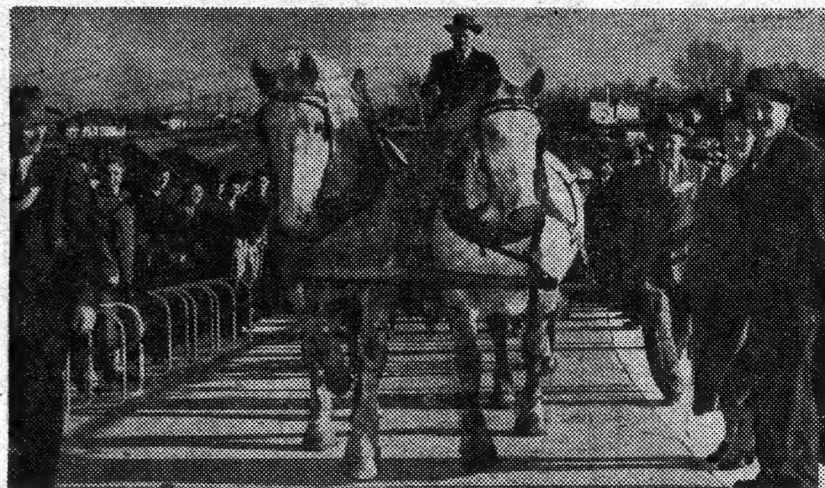
James Grassick — "Chief Strongheart"

By GRANT MacEWAN

HOMESTEADER, cowboy, school trustee, alderman and mayor of Regina, member of the legislature, president and then manager of Regina Exhibition — that's a partial list of the activities of the man who followed an ox-cart to Pile of Bones before it acquired the name Regina and is still there, vigorous and active. He is James Grassick who has watched the drama of prairie agriculture from its very beginning in pre-rail years and has the best possible claim to the title of "Mr. Regina." And, believe it or not, after "wrestling" with all the problems of the western frontier, that pioneer in his 89th year, is today the chairman of Regina's Boxing and Wrestling Commission. The Commission, however, is not new to him because he has been a member of it ever since it was created in 1922.

and wagons — coming and going. The pioneer recalls the slow-moving "cart trains" going back and forth; something as many as 200 ox-drawn or horse-drawn units loaded with furs would be seen making their way eastward in a single "cart-train", and the same number, loaded with bacon and flour and trade goods would be seen going the other way—to Edmonton. At the very moment a postman dropped a handful of letters at his present home in Regina, Jim Grassick was telling me about mail deliveries in those Rapid City years; the mail came every two weeks. In the summer it came by stage coach hauled by a four-horse team and in winter it came by dog-sleigh.

But after four years at Rapid City, the Grassicks and their homestead neighbor, Robert Sinton (another who became a leading figure in Saskatche-



Jim Grassick delivering the first load of grain to the new Saskatchewan Pool Elevator at Regina.

When I saw him about a year ago, he had just taken part in the official opening of the new Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Elevator at Regina — did it by delivering the first load of wheat. Delivery wasn't by truck — rather, it was by team and wagon, the way they did it when he was farming. And certainly nothing could have been more appropriate, that the pioneer who occupied a "ringside seat" for the whole agricultural show since settlers began flocking to the prairies, should be invited to perform the honors at such an "Official Opening."

It is now 74 years since the Grassick family wagon, drawn by two slow-motion oxen, halted on the prairie grass where Regina stands today. My friend James Grassick was 14 years old at the time but he could drive oxen and do about anything a man could do.

The Grassicks were Ontario people with a stout spirit of enterprise and they came to Manitoba in 1876, a year before the C.P.R. rails reached Winnipeg, the family came through the United States to a point in Minnesota and then down the Red River on one of the paddle-wheel river boats. At Winnipeg, the Grassicks bought a wagon and team of oxen and drove westward over uncertain trails to Rapid City, north of where Brandon was to arise later. There they would locate the homestead of their dreams. Everybody believed the new C.P.R. would be built that way and Rapid City would grow so fast and so big that Winnipeg would be small by comparison.

Winnipeg - Edmonton Trail

The Rapid City homestead was close to the thousand-mile cart trail connecting Edmonton and Winnipeg and the Grassicks watched the carts

wan), decided to try it farther west. It was the year 1882 and they realized that the new railroad was going to by-pass Rapid City. By taking new homesteads farther west, they would have another chance of being close to the C.P.R. They loaded their belongings on wagons and started, not knowing where they would finally stop. The oxen, as always, were in no hurry, and 20 miles a day was considered good progress. At sundown each day the travellers would erect a tent for night shelter and release the oxen to graze for their suppers.

Unlike many of the early settlers, the Grassicks had strong views about the importance of good soil. There being neither soil survey nor soil maps, the only way to get information about soil quality was to dig for it and on the Grassick wagon was a walking plow to be used to study soils at various points. And so, when the wagon stopped along the way, especially in a district that appeared promising, the oxen would be hitched to the plow and some furrows would be turned for close inspection.

Just south-west of Fort Qu'Appelle, a halt was called for one of those special studies of the soil and district because there was rumor that "The Fort" in the beautiful Qu'Appelle Valley might be chosen for the site of the capital of the North West Territories. It was while the Grassicks were conducting their investigation of the district, still wondering if they should stay or drive on, that an impressive coach, drawn by a pair of lively horses, came that way and stopped nearby to allow its three occupants to camp for the night. Jim Grassick's father, for whom friendliness came naturally, talked with the coach-driver and learned that one of the passengers was Mr. Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories.

Site of Regina Selected

Now, what was the Lieutenant-Governor doing there? Nobody was explaining and the air of secrecy gave the elder Grassick a hunch; could it be that the Lieutenant-Governor was out to find a location for the capital? When the official party drove away, the Grassicks loaded up their tent and plow and followed the tracks made by the coach. The result was that they arrived at Pile of Bones on June 30, 1882, a day or two behind the Lieutenant-Governor's coach. The Grassick hunch was a good one and on the very day they arrived, a proclamation was pinned on the flap of the Lieutenant-Governor's tent announcing that land thereabout was reserved for use by the Government. The newcomers knew what that meant; there would be a city at that point. They hitched the oxen to the plow and finding the soil in the furrow to be heavy and rich, made up their minds to stay. Two miles to the east, they unloaded and established their "squatter's claim" on land now described as N.W. 26-17-19, two miles east of Regina's Dewdney Avenue.

Later in that year of 1882, the railroad reached Pile of Bones and when the first train arrived with Canada's Governor General on it, his wife, Princess Louise, renamed the place, calling it Regina, in honor of her mother, Queen Victoria. Of course the Grassicks were present for the re-christening but there is no proof that they were happy about the abandoning of the distinctive old name — Pile of Bones. Anyway, in the next year, Regina was officially named the capital of the North West Territories and at once a violent argument arose about the suitability of the site. Regina people were delighted about the decision but many others were jealous and bitter. A Winnipeg paper wrote that "Regina will never amount to anything more than a country village or town," and the editor went on to make further unkind remarks about poor soil and absence of trees and concluded that, "it would scarcely make a respectable farm, to say nothing of being fixed upon as a site for the capital of a great province." But the Grassicks had faith in that soil and were not greatly impressed by an editor's views. They were there to stay.

Rebellion Years

The lad, Jim, got a little schooling in the new town — really not much. He was needed on the farm and there he worked hard. His first real money was earned by delivering milk and then he worked out on Mowat Brothers' horse ranch. Then there was the trouble — fighting trouble — with Louis Riel and teams and wagons were needed urgently to freight soldiers and supplies from the railroad to the battle-ground up the way of Duck Lake. Jim Grassick was only 17 but he took a team and the army issue of rifle and ammunition and did a man's work. For 70 days he was freighting and during that period was the youngest transport driver in the service.

Thereafter, James Grassick was into many things about Regina. He played hockey and baseball on early Regina teams and was a member of the Voluntary Fire Brigade. At the advanced age of 21, he started in business for himself — a cartage business which he operated in conjunction with a lively stable. He proved to be a good business man and like any good citizen, had time for public service. The growing City of Regina had need for his leadership in dozens of ways and the record of positions held must seem most striking. He was Mayor of Regina for three years after 1920 and some time later he became mayor again and served another two years.

And in the Regina Exhibition, he held every office — a director for nearly half a century, president for a term and, when Dan Elderkin died, James Grassick agreed to take the post of Exhibition Manager until other more permanent arrangements could be made.

Still Owns His Farm

As Regina prepares for its 1956 Exhibition, Jim Grassick, still active as a director, can recall Regina's first fair, 72 years ago, when 150 people attended. Probably he hasn't missed a fair since that time. He was present every day of the big Territorial Fair held in 1885 — present every day because he was driving a two-horse van that carried people to and from the fair.

According to the editorial written in 1883, Regina would never amount to anything more than a country village. But exactly 20 years after that newspaper comment was written, Regina became a city with a population of 3,000. And exactly 50 years after it was written, Jim Grassick's city held the World's Grain Show and played host to exhibitors and visitors from many countries.

Though he has lived on city streets for quite a few years, few men have been closer to the soil, the livestock industry and the farming problems of Saskatchewan than James Grassick. The farm on which his family squatted in 1882 is still his and that in itself is quite a record.

And when I said something about the transformation he witnessed during his nearly 75 years in and around Regina, he just chuckled and said: "It was quite a show."

Farm Improvement Borrowing

DURING 1955 Canadian farmers borrowed \$69,105,520 under the Farm Improvement Loans Act. Close to half the borrowings were made by farmers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Of the total 1955 borrowings \$58,371,705, or 85%, was borrowed for the purchase of farm machinery.

Since the act was passed in 1945, \$582,712,168 has been borrowed by farmers and 77% repaid. Borrowings are through chartered banks with a percentage guaranteed by the federal government.

Grain Delivery Cut

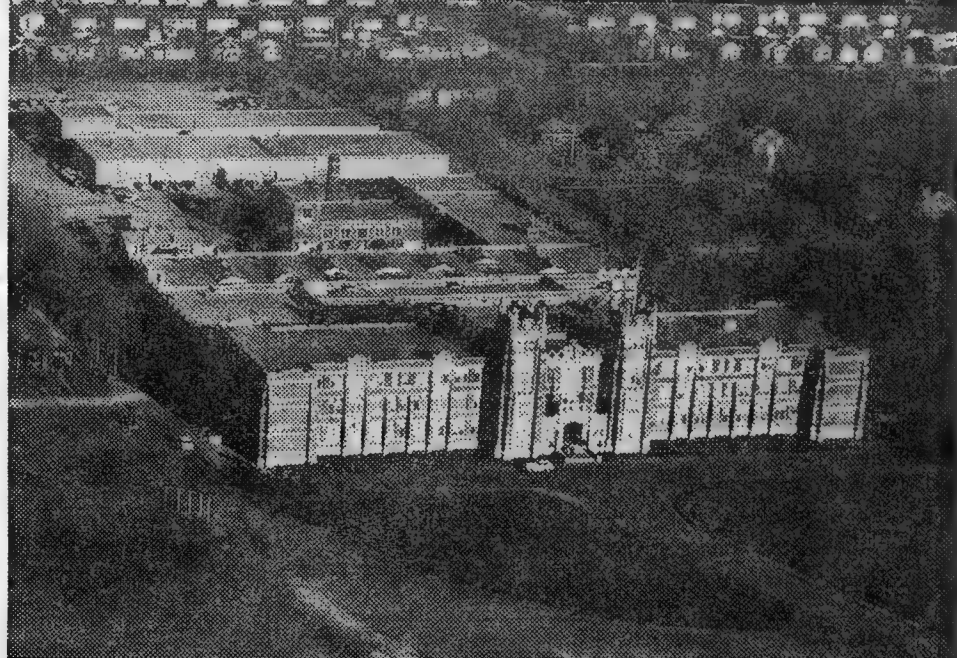
ALL grain delivery quotas in effect as at July 21, 1956, will expire as at that date and deliveries after August 1 will apply against the 1956-1957 crop year quotas which will become effective August 1.

That announcement was made in the House of Commons by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce. The decision was made, he stated, because much of the grain delivered on 1954-55 quotas, after August 1, 1955, and moved to terminal positions was made up of varieties and grades not suitable for immediate market requirements. That grain added to the congestion in storage facilities and utilized scarce transportation. It also created difficulties for the Wheat Board in moving varieties and grades of wanted grain to seaboard positions.

The Wheat Board advised the minister if it is to meet market requirements and forward sales commitments it may not be possible to attain a uniform quota at all delivery stations before July 31, 1956. In other words, some farmers will not be able to deliver as much grain at their delivery points as have farmers at the larger number of points.

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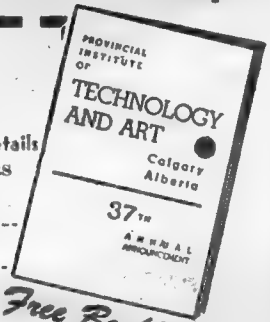
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Value Of Summerfallowing

SUMMERFALLOWING of land in the prairie provinces is not the good conservation practise that it is sometimes believed to be, although the usefulness of such to assure some crop each year cannot be denied. Such is the assertion of the federal department of agriculture, which states that if stubble fields on loam soil are moistened to a depth of 30 inches or more at seedtime, not much can be gained by summerfallowing. Given normal rainfall for the season some moisture is likely to move down below the root zone.

The long-time average conservation in summerfallow at seedtime in southern Saskatchewan is about 4 inches, and on stubble 2½ inches. The average rainfall received from May to August of 7 inches make up the remaining water used by the crop. The Dominion Soil Research laboratory states that at least 5 inches of water is required before any crop is produced. For each additional inch of water the yield increases by 3½ bushels. These results apply alike to summerfallow and stubble crops where weed growth is not a serious problem. This is an argument in favor of more stubble seeding in so-called normal seasons.

Land levelling is being forced on farmers who use large equipment.

The Summer Swarm Of Insects

By KERRY WOOD

EVERY farm boy has caught a June-bug at one time or another and imprisoned it in a glass jar, where the glossy brown wing-coverts and furry looking underparts are closely examined by the young collector. Dad has a glance at the victim, then tells his son how he was strolling across the cow pasture one evening in July when, in the space of a hundred yards, he suffered a dozen painful whacks on the face that were caused by the blundering, powerful June-bugs. He'd happened to be abroad when the beetles were cruising around on their mating flights, and it is no joke to have one of those strong fliers come speeding out of the twilight and slam against a cheek.

"Well, this one won't get a chance to do any more flying," says the boy. "I'm gonna use it for fish-bait."

"Oh, they don't work so good that way," Pop remarks. "Maybe you'd best let the poor thing go."

Dad's intentions are kindly, though if he succeeds in the liberation scheme he is unwittingly hurting his garden. For example, have your flowers suddenly wilted and died, one after another in your favorite snapdragon or aster bed? Have you seen a healthy looking young cauliflower go limp and collapse on the ground? Has your lawn turned yellow in patches and the top turf lifted off to reveal that the grass roots have been severed half an inch below the surface? Well, June bugs can be blamed for many of these garden problems.

Bugs Go Underground

The adult June bugs buzz and bum-bum around on their mating flights in late June and early July, at which time they feed on plant leaves. Their eggs are finally deposited in the soil, where tiny grubs hatch out before autumn and suck the juices from any plant root that happens to be handy. Before winter, these small and yellowish grubs burrow a foot or more down into the earth and thus escape the gardener who ploughs or digs his plot in the autumn and early spring.

During the second year, the grub moves up close to the surface of the soil at a time when plants are starting to thrive. That's when heavy damage is done to bedding out flowers, young vegetables, and lawn grass. The grubs also feed on decayed vegetation, but they take a heavy toll of healthy plants to cause many a gap in garden rows. At this stage the grub is around half an inch long, and once again it burrows deeply when autumn comes and gets out of reach of the plough blade.

The grub is a large and repulsive looking creature during its third year, being a brown-headed crawler with legs clustered close to the head and a fat, yellowish body that curves in a half circle when removed from the supporting soil. It measures an inch and a half in length and is about a quarter of an inch in thickness. The grub is found two to five inches from the surface during all of May and June, when it again attacks the roots of various plants.

By mid-summer, the grub has reached its largest growth and feeding stops as the creature enters the pupal state. You've probably seen the large, shiny brown pupa cases, exposed to view when hilling the potatoes or hoeing carrots. Pupation starts in July and August, the restive stage lasting until the following June. Then the June bug emerges as a fully adult insect and goes bumbling around on mating flights during early July. Once mating takes place, the cycle is complete and the insect dies soon

after completing this life-mission — if it is not first gobbled down by a beneficial bird!

Insects take over the earth and air during July and the frost-free days and nights of August and September. There are more than 15,000 varieties of insects thriving in every part of the farming belt of Western Canada during the height of summer, while their total aggregate numbers soars into figures far beyond counting. Some prey on each other, and bird allies help to keep the rest in check.

There are beneficial insects too. Bees make honey and wax for us, and bees and many other insects serve us well as plant pollinators. Do not forget the scavenger work done by the orange and black burial beetles. They're the busy creatures that locate a dead body, large or small, and quickly dig a suitable hole under it to let the body sink down into the concealing soil. Then the beetles lay their eggs in the decomposing flesh and complete the burial job. The young hatch and find carrion food awaiting them.

Most Insects Are Enemies

Butterflies and moths delight our eyes with their beauty, but most insects are enemies. House-flies transmit diseases and pollute our food and hasten spoilage. Great numbers of insects are plant-eaters, and they would quickly devour all the greenery on this earth if they were not kept in check by hungry birds and parasites. Most of us instinctively dislike spiders, yet these creatures are decidedly useful at controlling harmful insects. The spider's web is a natural net that entangles many a victim. Wolf spiders do not bother to spin webs, but stalk the earth with stealthy speed and capture their prey by direct attack.

One of the wonders of summer is the migration flight of young spiders. Spiders are wingless creatures; how, then, do they go on migration flights? Well, the young of certain species emerge from the beautifully colored skin sack (egg-sac) carried by the mother, and during their first few days of freedom they scurry to the highest vantage points they can find on trees or shrubs. There they await the blowing of a gentle breeze on a warm summer's day. When conditions are ideal, the young spider spins out a long thread of silk six to eight feet in length. When this gossamer length is long enough to support its weight, the spider lets loose its hold on the tree branch and permits the breeze to waft it away. Thus the spider goes on a migration flight, travelling from a hundred yards to a mile or more until such time as the parachute thread tangles on shrubbery or falls to the ground. The spider then severs the balloon thread and goes briskly about the business of finding a new home.

UNEQUAL PUNISHMENT

Two little boys misbehaved in school. As punishment the teacher told them they would have to stay late and each one would have to write his name 100 times.

"Taint fair," cried one of the boys, as he burst into tears, "his name is Lee and mine is Kastenbaumenstein."

THAT ENGLISH LANGUAGE!

"Father, freight is goods that are sent by land, isn't it?"

"That's right, son."

"Then why is it that freight that goes by ship is called 'cargo', and when it goes by car is called 'shipment'?"

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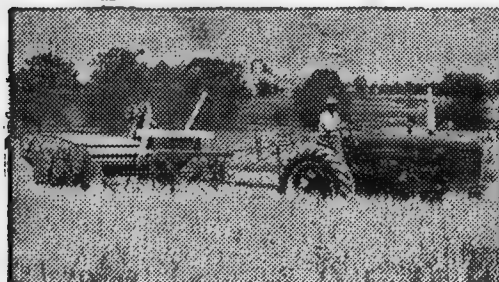
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DOUBLE-SHAKE cleaning are combined with the maximum in operator advantages. For examples: 28 travel speeds — change on-the-go; hydraulic platform operation; convenience of all controls; new seating comfort; optional power steering and hydraulic brakes.

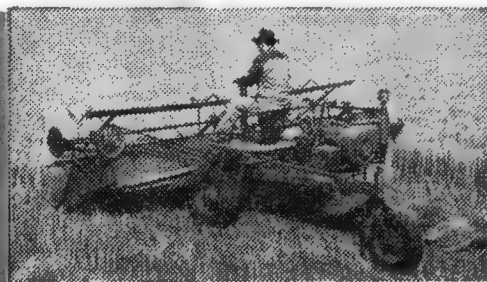
The big 68 hp engine lets you cut and clean-thresh where others can't! Big 50-bushel grain tank unloads on-the-go. Available with 10, 12 or 14-foot cutting platform or pick-up unit.



MCCORMICK NO. 76 PULL-TYPE COMBINE — With 6 or 7-foot platform. Has capacity to handle the heaviest crop. Full-width straight-through design—3-point separation and exclusive DOUBLE-SHAKE cleaning. Pto or optional engine drive.



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FARM AND RANCH REVIEW
tell your neighbors.

A Church In The Cattle Business

By C. FRANK STEELE

ALTHOUGH much of the glamor of the '80's, the "Golden Age of Ranching" in Southern Alberta, has past there are still a good many big cattle outfits operating along the foothills from the Montana state line to the Highwood and far into the short grass country of the deep southeast.

Unique in the list of the big spreads are the ranches of the Mormon Church, managed by a shrewd cattleman from the Utah livestock country, James "Jim" Frodsham, who makes his headquarters in the mother settlement of Latter Day Saint colonization in Canada — Cardston.

General direction of the church ranching interests in Canada, however, is the presiding bishop of the world church, Bishop Joseph L. Wirthlin of Salt Lake City. The "Cowboy Bishop" as he is called by the ranch hands, in addition to his church responsibilities and these are many, is a cattleman of many years standing and owns large wholesale and retail meat interests in the Utah capital. He takes great pride and

pleasure in the three ranch properties in Alberta.

The ranches are operated as a going cattle business, the revenue accruing from them (and they make a good profit) going into general church revenue for the building and maintenance of churches, seminaries and missions in Canada, also the famed Mormon Temple at Cardston. The money remains in Canada handled through one of the chartered banks. Breeding stock from the ranches also is available for Church Welfare farms scattered through the stakes — a stake is similar to a diocese — where food products for needy families are raised.

It was back in 1905, a year after Alberta became a province, that the dean of Mormon leaders in Canada, President Edward J. Wood of Cardston, approached the Salt Lake general authorities with a suggestion that the famous Cochrane Ranch be bought as a colonization project. The Cochrane Ranch, founded by the late Senator Cochrane of Quebec in the '80's, was established after the original ranch at Cochrane, west of Calgary, ran into serious trouble during the hard winters in the early ranching days. Heavy losses of cattle, trailed in from Montana, brought the decision to move south and establish a

die astride his cow horse — right in the western manner of that free and easy era. The cheque ran into six figures.

Much of the land bought by the church was settled by farm families, but the home place remains making up the Cochrane Ranch at Caldwell, west of Cardston, in the shadow of the Rockies, a beautiful spread half an hour's drive to Waterton Lakes National Park.

In addition to the Cochrane Ranch, the Mormon church owns the —K2, started by the Knight interests at the turn of the century at Spring Coulee, and the Knight ranch on the Milk River ridge, south of Raymond and east of the famous McIntyre Ranch, now owned by Ralph Thrall of Lethbridge. The Knight ranch was formerly the Kirkcaldy.

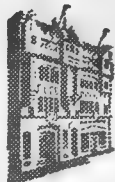
Thirty thousand acres of the old Cochrane spread was retained for cattle raising by the church when it embarked in the ranching business in Canada. It lies in a scenic setting, a typical foothills ranch, selected by the National Film Board for its documentary film, "Corral," directed by Colin Low, on the staff of the NFB, and son of Gerald Low, foreman of the Cochrane outfit.

"Jim" Frodsham has managed the ranch since 1930. The three ranch units operate under the "Alberta Stake of Zion," a Canadian corpora-

Only deeds give
strength to life,
only moderation
gives it charm.

Jean Paul Richter

The House of Seagram



Men who think of tomorrow practice moderation today

M-1



Bishop Joseph L. Wirthlin, left, in charge of L.D.S. church ranch holdings in Canada, and J. R. Frodsham, of Cardston, managing director of the church ranches in Canada. Other rider not identified.

ranch in the Chinook wind belt. This they did between the Waterton and Belly rivers northwest of Cardston, founded by the Mormons in 1887.

Cochrane Ranch Bought

The first Mormon settlers put up hay on contract for the Cochrane Ranch the summer they arrived in the new country and the money came to the tiny settlement on Lee's Creek like "manna from heaven." It put needed funds in their hands. They also helped build an irrigation canal on the ranch holdings, the water being used for hay meadows and gardens. Later, that pioneer ditch became part of the United Irrigation District system.

The purchase of the Cochrane Ranch of 65,500 acres of first-class grass land with an abundance of water did not include the stock. The price was \$5 an acre. The cattle eventually was bought by the big Maunsell Cattle outfit of Macleod. It is said that one of the Maunsells used the stub of a pencil to sign the cheque for the stock, while he sat in the sad-

tion. Twenty-seven hundred acres of the Cochrane Ranch lands have been cultivated and are used for growing supplementary feed. There is a herd of 3,700 Hereford cattle on the place, the mother ranch for the two spreads added later. The —K2, bought in 1947 and consisting of 11,000 acres, is used for summer pasture.

The Knight Ranch

The Kirkcaldy was re-named the Knight, honoring the late Ray Knight, colorful cattleman and father of the stampede in Western Canada. Knight staged the first stampede in Alberta in 1903 at Raymond. The Knight ranch consists of 81,000 acres with 3,000 acres of tillable land, a "beautiful ranch property with big possibilities," is how "Jim" Frodsham describes it.

Part of the cultivated land is in alfalfa. Grain and hay crops are raised and the Knight will soon have its own irrigation unit fed by the spring run-off. This ranch, set back in the rolling hills, has 90 miles of fence, 22 separate fields and carries

some 3,500 head of cattle. S. M. Lyb-
bert is the foreman.

Big Operation

As many as 10,000 head of cattle stock the Church ranches at times. At present 160 head of registered pure-bred Herefords are based at the Cochrane ranch. Some 2,800 tons of native hay and timothy are taken from the ranch lands yearly as it is an ideal grass country. Around 3,000 calves are marketed each fall going by trainload to Ontario feedlots to be turned off as finished market beef. Charles O. Asplund of Lethbridge, rancher and livestock dealer, and former supervisor of Lethbridge Central Feeders, handles the church cattle each fall, the calves being weighed at the ranches before being trailed to the rail point there to be loaded out for their long journey east.

Pioneer Westlock Settler

By MARGHERITA J. DURLING

WILLIAM STASZESKI, believed to be the oldest resident of Westlock, Alberta, was born in Zbrudzewo, Poland, on February 10, 1866. In his youth he emigrated to the United States, after serving two years in the German army. He settled in Wisconsin where he worked as a dock laborer. He married and saved \$1,000, over a period of years. With true pioneer spirit at the age of 44, he decided to homestead in the Peace River district in Canada.

His wife refused to accompany him, so he gave her \$800 and set out with the remaining \$200 to seek his fortune, arriving in Edmonton in time for the Dominion Day parade, July 1, 1910. There he met Jack MacCrae of Westlock, who was recruiting settlers for his district. Billy came to look at the country and was persuaded by a youngster, Andy Smith, that Westlock district had much to offer; why go farther?

Billy waited till the current tax year was over to file on his homestead, situated 7 miles west, 1 mile north of Westlock, where he resided until his retirement in 1946.

Billy started working his land with a team of oxen, his first plowing was done a few round at a time, whenever his oxen were in the mood.

There was no town of Westlock then according to Billy. He got his groceries and mail at Eger Stanton's store and post office on the Stanton farm a few miles distant. The taxes on his land were paid with one dollar cash and four days' work on the road. The road was a crooked trail where they had to detour around mud holes. Transportation was by foot or by ox team, only the land seekers had horses. The settlers were very friendly and co-operative. Billy often worked to help his neighbors, some of whom merely squatted on the land and filed on it later. He had to go out to work to obtain warm clothing and footwear for the winter. Many changes came with the years. He got a housekeeper, with a family, whom he married later. By that time he had a comfortable farm home for his wife and stepchildren.

Billy speaks four languages, German, English, Ukrainian and Polish. He is still hale and hearty, looking much younger than his years. We had many a hearty laugh recently, as with a humorous twinkle in his eye he recounted episodes of his first attempt at homesteading. His wishes for the future — to use his own words, as he dangled his little granddaughter on his knee— "To keep on living and enjoying every day."

one of these

3

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DAIRYING

There are over 1,500 dairy artificial breeding organizations operating in the United States.

According to current statistics the annual loss in Canada in livestock and field production directly attributed to insects is in the neighborhood of \$312,000,000.

Thirty-nine head of Holsteins brought \$39,495,000 at a sale of Stephen Roman's herd at Oakville, Ontario. A bull calf sold for \$10,500.00.

The 250-acre dairy farm of George S. Henry, close to the city of Toronto, was sold to two Toronto firms for \$2,000,000. That's one way for making big money in the dairy business.

In Manitoba, the department of agriculture has constructed a mechanical cow, to be used for demonstration which never runs dry. Although her insides are hard as steel, she yields a constant supply of milk. She is full-sized and used to demonstrate how milk is produced.

Pietje Amulree, a 10-year-old purebred Holstein cow owned by Leo Carriere, Otterburne, Man., has completed a record of performance test. On twice-a-day milking she gave 21,904 lbs. of milk containing 702 lbs. of butterfat in 365 days. The breeder of this cow was T. J. Wilton, of Roland.

MILK SHORTAGE IN B.C.

A serious milk shortage may face the coast cities of British Columbia this coming autumn, states "Butterfat", the publication of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. Falling production causes are: serious winter kill of pastures in the lower Fraser valley; early spring drouth.

Milk production has been down 10% or around 10,000 gallons a day. The Fraser Valley Milk Producers deliveries have been down 1,000 cans a day. Alex. Mercer, general manager stated that it will be a close call whether or not there will be enough milk produced to supply the demand by October and November.

Ted Khun said there are 100,000 head of cattle in the Valley and there is not enough feed for them. Milk producers cannot afford to import expensive hay. A farmer cannot pay expenses if he has to pay \$30 a ton for hay.

AYRSHIRES AWARDED GOLD SHIELDS

Twenty-seven Ayrshire cows from six provinces were recently awarded Gold Seal Certificates for producing 100,000 pounds of milk or more. This brings to a total of 283 cows who have won their Gold Seal Certificates for lifetime production.

Among the number were two cows from British Columbia and one from Alberta.

McBryde & Stevenson, Cowichan Station, B.C., were the owners of both of the B.C. cows who were awarded their Gold Seal Certificates. Fernlea Diana produced 107,487 pounds of milk, 4,166 pounds of fat in ten lactations. She is type classified "Good Plus". Their "Excellent" cow, Fernlea Edna produced 100,934 pounds of milk, 3,774 pounds of fat in ten lactations.

Richards Brothers, Red Deer, Alta., are the owners of Woodlands Stately Lass who produced 107,506 pounds of milk, 4,408 pounds of fat in eleven lactations. She is type classified "Excellent."

The Central Alberta Dairy Pool held its 31st annual meeting at A.H. President Jas. A. Wood reported an operational surplus of \$128,211.81 during 1955. E. A. Johnstone, general manager, reported sales during the year totalled \$8,988,396.18, an increase of 8.3% over 1954.

On a yearly basis about 30% of all milk produced in Canada is sold as fluid milk and cream. The remainder, in 1955, found its way in the following channels: creamery butter 43%, cheese 6%, concentrated milk and ice cream 8%, dairy butter 2%, used on farms 10%.

COWS GRAZE AT NIGHT

Don't discount the value of night pastures for your cows. Experiments have shown that cows do 77 per cent of their grazing at night when temperatures reach the high 80's. At these temperatures only about two hours of grazing is done during the day.

Even when the temperature is in the low 70's (closer to Valley temperatures), cows do half their grazing at night.

If you want peak production at low costs, turn your cows into good pastures at night.

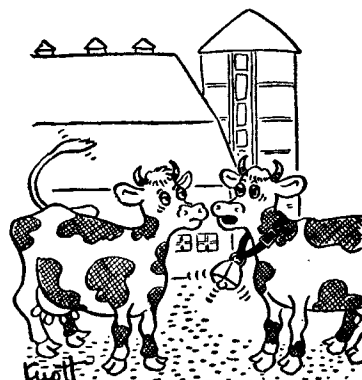
CONSIDER THE COW

Of all groups associated with the dairy industry, only the cow looks happy. Yet, her entire life is regulated. She is robbed of her children a few days after they are born. She is scientifically bred, dietetically fed, mechanically milked, and romantically bilked. As soon as she is over the hill as a good milker, she is sent to the butcher to be made into hot dogs or bologna, and fertilizer. Many of her offspring are slaughtered for veal or "chicken salad". In death as in life she serves her masters. What a boon to mankind is the dairy cow!—Denver Milk Prod. News.

RAISING DAIRY CALVES

The raising of dairy calves on a whole milk for a whole milk or a whole milk - skimmilk system is costly, especially in fluid milk areas. These costs can be reduced by the use of high protein calf starters. Since 1952, all calves, with the exception of one group, raised at the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, have been weaned from all milk at 28 days of age and fed a calf starter and good quality alfalfa hay. Some of the calves, when 5 to 8 weeks of age, have not looked as good as milk-fed calves, but have made growth equal to those fed milk.

Experiments conducted at the Lethbridge farm indicate that dairy calves need not be fed more than 200 pounds of whole milk and require no skimmilk providing they are fed good quality legume hay and a high protein calf starter.



"Do you hear bells ringing all the time?"

LIVESTOCK NOTES

The total tonnage of meats turned out by packing plants in Canada in the first four months of this year was 647 million pounds, up 59 million from the outturn in the same period last year. In addition 14 million pounds of poultry meat came on the market, an increase of 7 million.

Notwithstanding the substantial meat supplies going on the market, hog prices have not had to rely on support programs. Exports of pork products to the U.S. totalled about 18.6 million pounds.

Domestic consumption has been at high levels and has been responsible for price maintenance. During the first four months of this year weekly disappearance of meat animals into domestic consumption averaged 33,300 cattle, 127,300 hogs, 16,300 calves and 16,300 sheep and lambs. That was 10% above the figures for the same period in 1955.

Exports of Canadian cattle to the United States totalled only 600 slaughter animals and 3 million pounds of beef, from January to April, inclusive.

In 1955 Canadian farmers realized \$855,878,000 from the sale of cattle, livestock, poultry, sheep and wool. That figure was 36.4% of the total farm cash income.

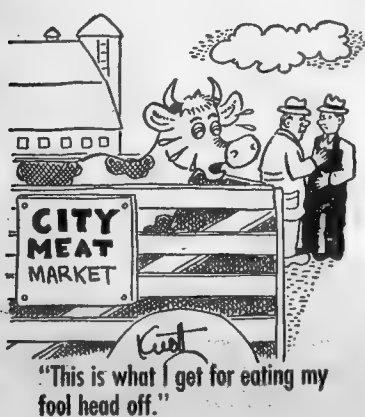
The average price of beef cattle, live weight, in Canada in 1955 was \$20.40 per 100 pounds. In the U.S.A. it was \$21.11; in Great Britain, \$19.71; in Ireland, \$16.97; in Argentina, 18.39, and in Australia, \$7.04.

To fatten a 600-lb. steer the daily ration should provide 1 1/3 lbs. of digestible protein and thus from 15 to 17 lbs. of 14% crude protein hay or its equivalent are needed, according to advice from the Swift Current Experimental Farm.

A cattle brand is legal as evidence of ownership in Saskatchewan only after it has been registered with the Recorder of Brands, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina. The cost is \$2 for a four-year period. A leaflet describing how to brand may be had from the Animal Industry branch, legislative buildings, Regina.

MEAT PROMOTION PROPOSAL

The Canadian Council of Beef Producers is energetically pursuing its efforts to get co-operation in launching a campaign to encourage the domestic sale of red meats. D. J. McKinnon, J. M. Cross and H. Paul, representing the council, met C. Anderson, Hugh Allen and Mr. Sanford, representing the Alberta Federation of Agriculture to discuss the subject. It was decided to circularize all locals of Alberta Farmers' Union and all livestock shipping associations to obtain the opinion of members on the plan.



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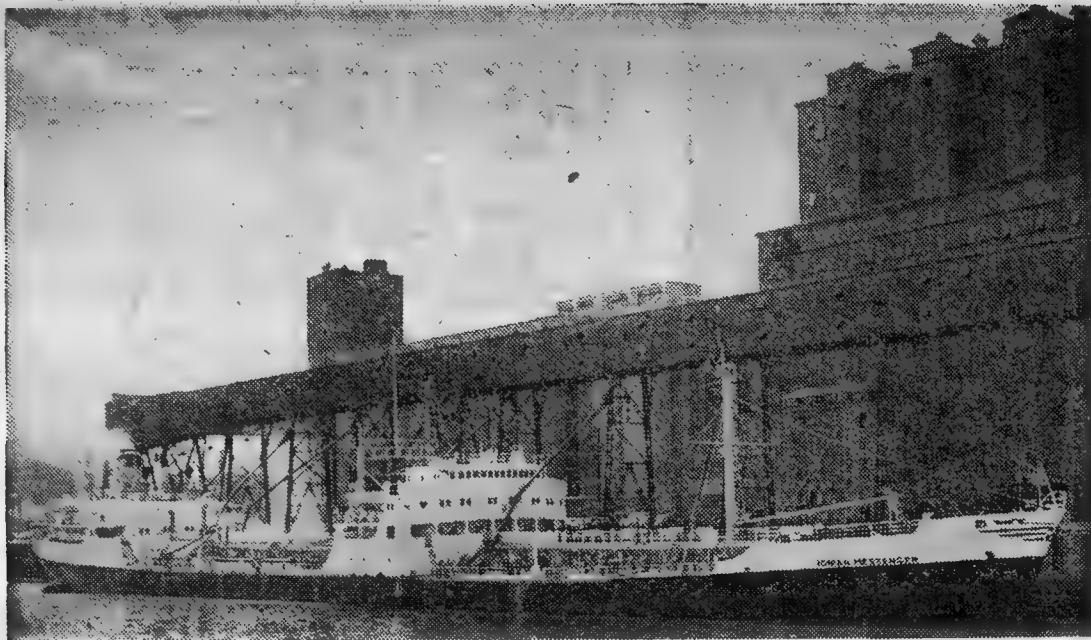
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By ELVA FLETCHER

WHAT may be a world record for overseas grain shipments was established May 10, 1956, at the Port of Montreal, with the loading of the "Ionian Messenger" with 718,480 bushels of No. 4 Northern wheat, des-

tined for Czechoslovakia. The boat, which flies the Liberian flag, was unloaded at Hamburg, Germany, some two weeks later. It will likely make two or three such trips as the season progresses. This cargo represents the

equivalent of 425 to 430 railway box-cars.

A converted oil tanker, the ship was built in 1953. It is 579 feet in length and 74 feet wide compared with 442 feet and 57 feet for an aver-

age ocean freighter which loads about 375,000 bushels.

Total cubic capacity in nine main tanks and eighteen side tanks totals 1,014,148 cubic feet which compares with the average ocean vessel of 560,000 cubic feet. Its speed is 16 knots as against about 11 for an ordinary ocean vessel. The openings to side tanks are approximately 70 feet away from the edge of the wharf and special chutes had to be rigged in order to load off-shore tanks.

The speed with which it was loaded — approximately 40 hours — represents another record. It meant perfect co-ordination between the railways, the Montreal Harbor Commission, the National Harbors Board, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, the Canadian Wheat Board and the handlers themselves.

Each of the nine centre tanks held approximately 43,000 bushels and each of the eighteen side tanks about 23,000 bushels. Alternate loading of side tanks on opposite sides ensured the boat keeping upright.

The record ocean-going grain cargo compares favorably with the Great Lakes record, held by the Ss. Scott Misener. It carried 730,000 bushels of wheat to Georgian Bay on July 8, 1954. The Scott Misener is 684 feet long and has a 72-foot beam.

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Higher Costs For Farmers

THE 7% increase in freight rates granted to the railways by the board of transportation commissioners is another blow to the hard-pressed prairie farmers.

So stated Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The prairie farmers, he said, pay the freight both coming and going.

In arbitrarily increasing the rates without a public hearing the transport commissioners set a dangerous precedent, declares Mr. Plumer. The railways did not have to have to prove they needed the increase in this instance as has been the practise in the past.

While the increase in wages of railway employees will raise railway costs, to ask the farmers to carry the load of the greater percentage is not a realistic approach to the problem, maintained the Alberta Wheat Pool chairman. He also expressed concern over the increase in domestic grain rates in Western Canada, which was granted by the transport commissioners.

A co-operative lumber yard has been opened at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, with a branch at Falun. Frank Hayter is manager.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is now increasing the capacity of its Vancouver terminal, from 5.1 million to 7.3 million bushels. Construction is expected to be completed in time to be used for the new crop.

Norman Priestley, for many years a leader in the Alberta co-operative movement, was presented with a painting of Mount Rundle at a luncheon held in Calgary. The presentation was made on behalf of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

The Canadian Wheat Board has had a film prepared for distribution in foreign countries showing the high quality of Canadian wheat and the high standard of Canada's grading system. The film is available in the English, French, Spanish, Norwegian, Portuguese, German, Italian and Japanese languages.



ANCIENT ENGINE

The Editor:

I read some letters in your publication about old steam engines. I am in my 78th year and can remember back in 1880's, when I was in Indiana, of an engine called a "half traction", the only one I ever saw. It ran by steam and, when being moved from one farm to another, it had a tongue, a neckyoke and a hitch for two horses to guide the machine as it went along. It was the only machine of that kind that I ever saw. I have only met one man who saw a machine like that and I have talked to threshers, over the years, who were old enough to be my father. The way they looked at me showed disbelief. But I have a brother in Swift Current, two years older than I, who will vouch for what I say. I would like to hear from anyone who might have seen the engine I describe.

PARITY PRICES

The Editor:

Your lead editorial (June issue) on "Parity Prices For Farmers" interested this Eastern reader and certainly that table, setting out a formula for "fair relationship prices" for the principal products of Canadian farms for the current year, as recommended by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, merits the study of the Canadian people — not alone the foes of organized agriculture (who may be relied upon to speak for themselves), but, also, the farmers' friends?

Unfortunately, as you indicate, "the number of people who have any concrete ideas on what constitutes 'parity' are exceedingly few. That is very true. It is no less true, that that term itself has been so juggled around, and "atomized", by men who were aware of its social aims but, also, had "other fish to fry", that it has been pried loose from its constructive base? This latter fact, however, does nothing to disturb the dream of justice and equity of "fair relationship prices," as outlined in the above editorial. If rural Canadians are united in the determination to win their proper slice of the nation's income, I am satisfied that they will find sufficient numbers of their brethren along the pavements to factualize the "parity" dream — at any rate in the home market?

Of course I realize that the great humanitarian in the White House would not desire to be catalogued as merely an economist; but the so-called "Golden Promise" he made in the original presidential campaign (at Kasson, Minnesota) deserves its place in the political sun: "Here and now, without any 'ifs' or 'buts', I say to you that I stand behind — and the Republican Party stands behind — the amendment to the basic Farm Act, to continue through 1954 the price support on basic commodities at 90 per cent of parity. I firmly believe that agriculture is entitled to a fair, full share of the national income — a fair share is not merely 90 per cent of parity — but full parity!" — W. P. D., Toronto, Ont.

HENRY WISE WOOD

The Editor:

H. W. Wood wouldn't win a in beauty contest, but there was something about his countenance that seemed to make you love the old gentleman. He was well aware that our

democratic way of life was in danger of being upset so he was in favor of a U.F.A. that would be co-operative and fair to all mankind.

To have that kind of an organization he wanted to use the life of the good Nazarene as a cornerstone for the foundation of his co-op organization. I believe that was a good idea, but he wasn't militant enough to suit some people, so undercurrent crept in, and, as you know, he was swept away.

He had enough support to build up quite a business organization and even some very good men to go to Ottawa and represent Canada in foreign countries, so he must have had some bearing at Ottawa, and had built up a fair good feeling between farmer and city people and labor in general.

Well I am too old now to bother my head about what the new Farmers' Union is doing, but I noted Mr. Young's speech at Regina stated that Ottawa hadn't done anything for years except raise their own wages which sound as though Ottawa pretty well ignores the Farmers' Union. They seem to be scrambling to send a flock of people to Ottawa, so it looks as though it would have been an idea to have kept a few farmers there when they had them.

And as far as a good feeling between labor and farmer, Mr. Stimpfle and his non-delivery strike of dairy products wrecked all the good feeling.

I live where there are tens of thousands of geese in the fall and dozens of goose hunters come here to hunt. They used to use butter, now they use oleo.

They used to say, "I'd like to get a goose just for the fun of it." Now they say, "I'd sure like to get a few geese as we can't afford meat, only a roast on Sunday, maybe, and oleo." However, as I said it's nice to look back and have heard one man say — to use the life of the Nazarene as a cornerstone for our way of life. And to think that his memory will be carried on. — Emil Lorentson, Box 13, Bindloss, Alta.

LIKES THE ARTICLES

The Editor:

We take many farm magazines and papers so am not taking the Review for the farm information it contains, but solely for the articles about the pioneering days as well as the other stories of farm life such as those on page 43 in the May issue, "The Mice War." We have had the same kind of strife in our house, but were not so lucky as the writer with the use of "mouse seed" poison, a victim of which died inside a partition wall between a bedroom and the kitchen. The smell of one of those poisoned mice is about the worst, most pervasive nauseating stink there is. We didn't worry much at first, thinking the corpse would dry up and mummify, but as the weeks passed it became worse, spreading all over the house. Finally we couldn't stand it longer and had to tear off half the wallboard before locating the remains. Despite the application of strong disinfectants to the spot — on a brace right behind the kitchen stove, where it got the full benefit of the heat — the rotten odor lasted for years afterwards, or so it seemed.

The other article, "Cows!!" also deals with an all-too-familiar subject.

Our pasture has many brush-ringed sloughs; the milk cows will hang around the yard gate until milking time, then disappear into the brush where they lie down under the thickest willows, holding their breaths, evidently, so the large cow-bells hanging under their chins wouldn't betray their location. Occasionally, being very tired after a heavy day, after thoroughly searching all over the large pasture and calling them in vain, I'd drag my weary feet home, only to find they had beaten me to it and were standing looking very innocent — around the gate. It took very little imagination, however, to the sly smirks on their faces. They were fully conscious of the trick they had played and were enjoying the fun.

We homesteaded here in 1912,

hence our interest in the oldtimer's stories, so like our own.

There are several other families bearing our name, although are no relation, getting their mail at this post office, so please label our copy with the full name and address as follows: Henry T. Cook, Box 87, Hanna, Alta.

P.S.—We are going to relay our copies to a neighbor who retired and is living in England.

When the purchase of the British-owned Trinidad Oil Co. by the giant Texas companies is completed, American oil interests will own 50% of Britain's oil industry. At present 90% of Canada's oil industry is owned by U.S. interests.

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THE FRIEND OF THE FARMER AND RANCHER IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

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1000 Persuasive Watts
ALBERTA

YOUR FRIENDLY STATION THROUGHOUT THE DAY...

In the Morning:

*Shore Is Early in The Wigwam —

*Music — *News — *Sports
*Weather — *Grain Prices

*Wes Saunders Show —

*"Who Am I?" Contest — *Helen Kent
*Joan Blanchard — *Megan Smith

At Noon:

*Farm Shows —

*Grain Prices — *Call of the Land —
*Livestock Prices — *Farm Market Notes —
*Stock Market — *News — *Sports

During the Afternoon:

*Western Hour — *Emmett Cronan Show
*Shoppers' Matinee — *Know Your Pharmacist
*Top 20 Road Show — *When To Go Fishing
*Car Counsellor — *News on the Hour — *Sports

In the Evening:

*Variety Shows —

*Popular Music — Western Features —
*Music for Dancing — Drama —
*News — *Sports —

Through the Night:

*The Owl Prowl —

*Music — *Weather — *News — *Sports

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CFRN

Edmonton

Radio

Alberta

Protein And The Cow

The protein content of feed is estimated by chemical analysis, and is reported as crude protein. This may vary from a low of 2 or 3 per cent in straw and dried grass to over 30 per cent in young, lush, grass-legume pasture.

Not all of this protein is available to a cow. A considerable fraction will pass through the digestive system without being utilized. Further, the lower the crude protein content of the feed, the larger the percentage that will be excreted. Thus, 70 or 80 per cent of the crude protein of cereal grains, young pasture, alfalfa, linseed oil meal and other high protein concentrates will be digested. The crude protein in good quality hay or silage will be digested from 50 to 70 per cent, but seldom to more than 35 per cent in straw or poor quality hay. Consequently, when poor quality roughage is being fed, proportionately larger amounts of high protein supplements are required to balance protein needs.

Feeding for maintenance, growth or fattening requires different amounts of protein. A six-hundred-pound steer needs 0.70 pounds of digestible protein daily to make slow gains; such can be supplied by 14 pounds of 8 per cent crude protein hay or its equivalent. If a one-pound daily gain is expected, about 0.85 pounds of digestible protein will be needed. This amount can be provided by 14 pounds of 10 per cent crude protein feed or its equivalent. To fatten the same animal the ration should provide 1.3 pounds of digestible protein daily, and thus from 15 to 17 pounds of a 14 per cent crude protein hay or its equivalent are needed.

The Annals Of Lachlan McKinnon



PIONEER ALBERTA RANCHER.

By LEONARD D. NESBITT
LACHLAN McKINNON arrived in Calgary on March 10, 1886, with \$7.50 in his pocket. He was 22 years old and had left his home on a farm near Durham, in Grey County, Ontario, to "grow up with the west." Over the years he established the LK ranch, one of the largest and best known ranches in Southern Alberta. His descendants include twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom are outstanding citizens, also a flock of grandchildren. He died in 1948 after a full and honorable life, with many accomplishments to his credit. His widow lives in Calgary and is the "queen" of the McKinnon picnic held each summer on the old "home ranch", located on the Bow River some 30 miles southeast of Calgary.

The year 1956 being the seventieth anniversary of the late Mr. McKinnon's arrival in Alberta, the members of the McKinnon family published an autobiography of the late Lachlan McKinnon, compiled from notes and records which he kept. It was his desire that the same should be printed in his own words to furnish a record for his children and grandchildren, in the hope that they would be interested in the family background; also that they would have some knowledge of the problems which faced the pioneers. The book is a simple story of the trials and tribulations of a courageous man who was determined to overcome all obstacles and make a success of life. The circulation of the books (only 500 copies were printed) is confined to friends and relatives.

At heart Lachlan McKinnon was an optimist. Only on a few occasions did his courage fail. Once was when he was discouraged soon after his arrival in Alberta and he thought of

walking back to Ontario, as he did not have the money to pay railway fare. Once again was when his ranch house and buildings were flooded, the water being over the kitchen stove, and hay and animals swept down the Bow River. But his spirit soon revived and he kept going steadily ahead.

Advice to Youth

It would seem that one little incident had much to do with the formulation of his ideas of doing business as well as getting along with the world in general. He was employed as a cow hand with the Military Colonization Company ranch, located east of Calgary, and operated by General Strange, the head office being in Kingston, Ontario. C. C. Rogers succeeded General Strange as manager, and he was a very able man. He carried with him a supply of little printed cards which he handed out to all young men with whom he came in contact. Young Lachlan received one which he kept as a prize possession throughout his life. On this card was the following printed message for youth:

"If you cannot afford a thing, don't buy until you can. Credit is worth more dollars than you can ever earn. Get a credit and maintain it. It is the best asset anyone ever had.

"Keep your appointments and be on time. Take time to think things out. Don't be stingy but be prudent. Don't get pessimistic. Shut your mouth and keep your eyes open.

"Pessimism is a mountain which darkens the view. Pull and keep your faith in God and humanity. The world is just what we make it.

"Opportunity is on all sides for the man who pulls steadily, all the time, no matter what his station in life may be."

CKRD RED DEER

"The Voice of
Central Alberta"

Major Newscast—

7, 8, 8:50 a.m., 12:30, 6:30, 8, 10:00 p.m.

Sports—

8:10 a.m., 12:25, 6:40, 10:10 p.m.

Co-Op. Bulletin Board—

7:20 a.m.

Kilocycle Cash Box—

9:00 a.m.

Eaton's Personal Shopper—

10:30 a.m.

Morning Memos—

10:45 a.m.

Live Stock Report—

12:45 p.m.

Call of the Land—

12:50 p.m.

Western Hour—

3:00 p.m.

Radio Playhouse—

7:00 p.m.

Especially for Dad—

8:30 p.m.

Central Alberta Booster

Show—

9:15 p.m.

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COMMUNITY STATION

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1000 Watts

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Every Day of the Week!
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A.M. NEWS...

6:15 — 6:20
6:45 — 6:50
7:15 — 7:20
7:45 — 8:00
8:30 — 8:35
9:00 — 9:05
10:00 — 10:05

THE WORLD TODAY

12:15 — 12:50 p.m.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING

1:20 — 1:35 p.m.

P.M. NEWS...

4:00 — 4:10
5:45 — 6:10
10:00 — 11:30 p.m.

THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

11:00 — 11:30 p.m.

CFQC

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SASKATOON

Early Experience

Young McKinnon's first job was as a flunky to General Strange who was crippled, but subsequently he was promoted to ranch hand at \$40 a month. That job petered out in the fall and he went to work for the Eau Claire Lumber Co. as swamper and teamster. He got on a railway construction gang for a while and then returned to the old farm home in Ontario, where his father was still living. His dad wanted to buy an additional piece of land so Lachlan decided to return west and earn the money. The lure of the west was strong and he decided to remain.

Mr. Rogers was then manager of the Military Colonization Company ranch and he returned to its employ. He met with various misfortunes, having a collarbone broken when his horse stepped in a badger hole, and also a broken leg when, on another occasion, his horse slipped and went down. He lost his summer's wages, \$228.00, in fighting a prairie fire, his purse slipping out of his pocket, but found most of the money a year later when riding over the range.

In 1887 Lachlan decided to enter the employ of a new company which moved into Alberta, the Canadian Agricultural, Coal and Colonization Company. This was founded by English capital and Sir John Lester Kaye was president. They had large tracts of land in Alberta at Langdon, Nakam, Bantry, Stair and Dunmore, and in Saskatchewan at Kincarth, Crane Lake, Gull Lake and Balgonie. Some 10,000 head of cattle from the Powder River Cattle Co. was purchased and trailed in from Wyoming. In the spring of 1889 the company was offered \$40 straight across for the steers and from \$25 to \$27 for the cows. These offers were turned down, the cattle shipped to Great Britain and the net returns were \$22 for the steers and \$11 for the cows.

The Start in Ranching

In 1893 Lachlan McKinnon married Sarah Whitney, a sister of Mrs. Roy Cowan. In 1895 he rented the 76 ranch from the C. C. C., his cash capital being \$2,000, which he invested in cattle. The next year he took a homestead and built a home 5 miles east. Twice he was flooded out and had to take his family to the home of another rancher, Bob Newbolt. Then he bought 86 acres of land from the government, one mile to the east, for a cash price of \$107.50. Subsequently he added 240 acres of script and 1,777 acres of land with 3 miles of waterfront along the north side of the Bow River. The price was \$10 and \$12 an acre from the C.P.R. Other ranchers in the district were: Adde-man, McGregor & Moffat with the Horsetrack brand, Oscar Moorehouse, "bug" brand and W. W. Brown "hippo" brand, Bob Newbolt D10, C. Brown C R.

The LK ranch prospered, children blessed the McKinnon home, there was open hospitality in the ranching days and McKinnon's big new house was a favorite stopping place. Brother-in-law Roy Cowan quit riding and started business in Langdon. Roy had come up with the Powder River outfit and was for a time foreman for the C.C.C. Among the cowmen who were frequent visitors were Billy Playfair, Tommy Wright, Bill Urquhart, Clarence Cameron, Billy Bannister and Bill McComb. Hay was plentiful and selling for \$4 a ton. A cattle dip was built by Billy Barker to fight the serious cattle mange problem.

Turning to Farming

In 1902 Mr. McKinnon raised his first grain crop, 30 acres of oats. Each passing year saw more land under cultivation, and Mr. McKinnon

began to think he would be a successful farmer. Newmeyer and Baker did his first threshing with an outfit the power for which was driven by horses. Later the first power-driven thresher was brought in by Rev. J. M. Fulton, who had established a large farming and ranching layout, bringing in three sons and one daughter. Others to come in the rush of settlement were: Whissen, Newton, Coonfer, Wheeler, Ford, Gibson, Miller, Kautz, M. M. King, Chas. King, Vanderveldes, Chalmers, Hiatt, Gosling, Arbogast, Phillips, Henry Dixon, Pete Pederson and others.

The hard winter of 1907 saw terrible losses. Deep snow, bitter weather and howling storms prevailed. Many ranchers were ruined. But the L.K. got by in good shape, down in the river valley, with plenty of hay and oat straw. Another mile of waterfront was added to the ranch. Each year saw an extension of grain farming and the purchase of machinery. He first grew wheat in 1908. The open range was gone. In 1915, 1,065 acres was under crop and the yield big. That year a new McKinnon home was built and finished in January, 1916. It was three stories, made of brick and had 13 rooms.

Public-spirited Citizen

Mr. McKinnon took a deep interest in public affairs. He was a municipal councillor, a school trustee, a director of the United Farmers of Alberta, and a man to whom many looked for advice. A religious man he was generous in support of his church. He joined the Alberta Wheat Pool when it was organized and delivered all his grain thereto.

Over the succeeding years the McKinnon land holding was substantially extended. The sons took an active part therein and most of them stayed with agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon retired to live in Calgary. On June 9, 1948, in his 83rd year, he passed quietly away to his "Last Great Roundup." He was carried to his last resting place by six sons. At a 1956 New Year's gathering 80 members of the McKinnon clan were registered.

Grandma McKinnon decided to take up housekeeping again and is living in a comfortable little bungalow on the North Hill, Calgary. Her ability to make bread and cookies and her famous round-up biscuits has not been lost, as those who enjoy them can testify. She is also adept with the knitting needles. She made a full-sized quilt with over 100 of the well-known Southern Alberta cattle and horse brands worked by hand on squares and pieced together. On the leather centerpiece is a painting of "Lachie" on Tommy, his favorite old cowhorse.

The editor of this publication is proud to have been a friend of the late Mr. McKinnon and to be the recipient of a copy of his autobiography. This condensation does not do full justice to the interesting story told by the man who made such a name for himself in Southern Alberta, but it is a contribution to an old and respected friend.

FOOD COSTS IN CITIES

The Dominion bureau of statistics has reported on a survey of expenditures of a cross section of Canadian city families for the year 1953. These families were located in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The average expenditures for all families in the year 1953 was \$4,360 or \$1,402 per person. The food costs per family for the year was \$1,181 or 27.3% of the total. Per person the food cost was \$380 for the year.

PERSUASION

"Where's the barber from the next chair," asked an old customer in a barber shop, as the barber finished shaving him.

"Didn't you hear about Bill," said the barber, "sure a sad case. He got so despondent over business that one day when he asked a customer if he wanted a shampoo and when the customer said no, he suddenly went berserk and cut the guy's throat. He's in the asylum for the criminal insane now."

Would you care for a shampoo, sir?"

"Sure thing," said the customer, "that's what I really came in for!"

DRASTIC REMEDY

Hairdresser to a lady customer: "Your hair is getting a little gray in it. Do you intend doing anything for it?"

"Yes," said the lady, "I'm getting a divorce."

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IN A PORTABLE

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Enquire at your local dealers' or write for particulars on Western Canada's most popular granary.

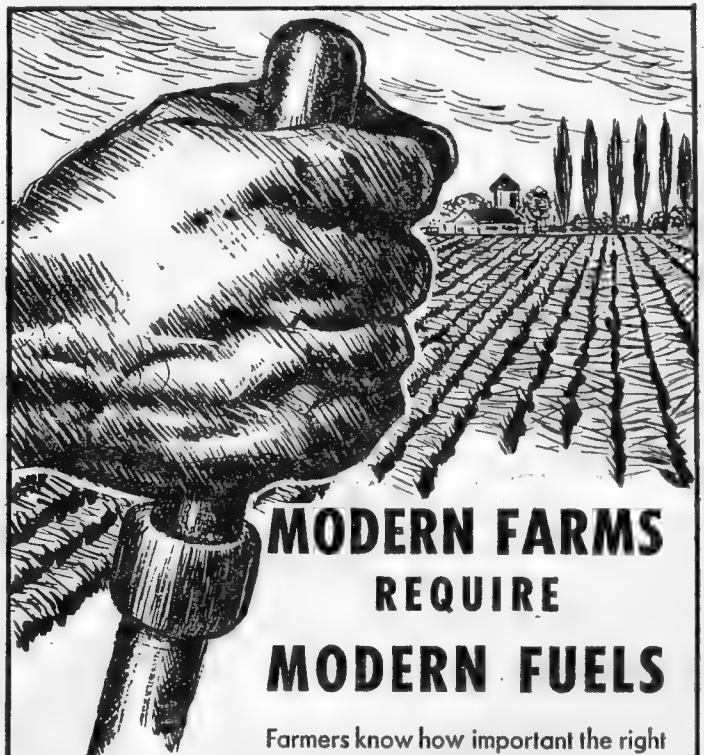
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2 SIZES
1000 BUS.
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* **PIPERAZINE**
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One ounce of Cooper * Piperazine Adipate treats six 25-pound weaner pigs, or two hundred and eighty 1-pound chickens. Costs as little as 10c per pig and less than 1/3 of a cent per bird, depending on weight.

Eat or drink your pigs and poultry WORM-FREE with Cooper * Piperazine Adipate Wormer. Available in 1-oz., 8-oz. and 1-pound packages at your drug or feed store.

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* Patent pending.

The Good Old Days

By JANE HAVENS

TWO very popular old-timers are Mr. and Mrs. Tom Evans of the Millicent district, who started ranching on the Trefoil Ranch in 1908 with Hutton, Alberta, as their post office. They lived ten miles from the Herschel Wrights, Mrs. Evans being a sister of Mrs. Wright. Supplies had to be brought in from Gleichen which was a trip of 55 miles.

Mrs. Evans recalls that they were the first to cross the Finnegan Ferry the morning after it was put in, the occasion being to attend a celebration at Bassano. Before this they were forced to ford the river. They judged the safety of crossing by a white rock. If they could see the rock, they crossed and if not, they did not take the risk.

Another thing Mrs. Evans recalls, this time with a smile, was her wedding day. They started out in a sleigh and on the way a clod of hard snow was thrown back by a horse's hoof, striking her in the eye. When they arrived at their destination and prepared for the ceremony the bride was sporting a "black eye."

Tom has always been a lover of horses. In the early days he ran an outfit at Nelson for a railroad man which consisted of 2,500 head of horses. While in Montana he was helping take 1,600 head of horses across a draw-bridge over the Missouri River near Ft. Benton. Two riders were in the lead, with Tom in the middle and two others behind. The bridge began to sway which frightened the animals, causing them to bolt, and all of them got away. The next thing the people of Fort Benton knew their town was full of galloping horses, and it took the riders some time to round them up.

Knew Charlie Russell

Tom also worked on a ranch at Minot, North Dakota. One of the men working with him was the man known in Canada as Albert Johnston, the Mad Trapper at Rat River. One of his friends was Charlie Russell, the

cowboy artist. In 1886, Russell was an unknown range rider in the employ of Stadler and Kaufman, important cattle men. He made his first appearance in art by painting the picture, "Waiting For a Chinook" or "The Last of Five Thousand," which characterized him as a top cowboy artist of his type in the world.

During the winter of 1886 there occurred one of the most severe snowstorms in the history of Montana. Cattle and sheep died literally by the thousands. Becoming alarmed, Russell's employers wrote him to ask about the condition of their stock in his charge. He did not write but, with his brush, drew the picture of a starved animal standing in the snow with a pack of wolves waiting for it to drop, the last victim of the storm. The picture became famous and is the most noted of all Russell's works. Chas. Russell died at Ft. Falls, Montana, October 24th, 1926, at the age of 61 years.

Happy Memories

Mr. and Mrs. Evans have many happy memories of their life on Trefoil ranch. Mrs. Evans says that they had plenty of good neighbors: Charlie Bray, Charlie Douglas, the Caldwells (Mrs. Caldwell was a sister), John Smith, first ferryman at Hutton, Jack Ogilvie, the Millers, Lawson Brothers and the Powletts.

"Sometimes the losses were heavy and much of the time we were short of money but somehow we managed to have a wonderful time, as no one seemed to worry, and friends were always dropping in. A visit to a neighbor meant a day off. If a settler met with misfortune, it was shared by all of his friends and neighbors. If help were needed it meant a "bee" with the men doing the work outside and the wives looking after the cooking. There were plenty of social activities, dances, concerts, and picnics. We made our own good times and served lunches that would put to shame some of the packaged foods of today."

Mr. and Mrs. Evans have three sons, Jesse, of Vancouver; Herschel, of Virden, Man.; and Jack, of California.

derstandings, are to be avoided. Let us not forget that very basic, very important principle of the Rochdale Pioneers, "Continuous Education". If this can be accomplished the problem of getting efficient, adequate, able people to guide these people's institutions will be solved.

The Credit Unions can, in a very real sense, become the "People's Banks". Our Co-op Stores are not set up to act as banks or to sell merchandise on credit. The development of our Credit Union Movement can assist our store development much more rapidly than most people realize.

Why should we attempt these things?

Firstly, under what other economic system can consumers or producers have any real control of, or responsibility for the things we buy or sell. The profit motive is eliminated and we apply ourselves to giving service to ourselves and our fellow men.

In a Co-operative goods and services are sold to members at competitive prices. If an overcharge is made, a refund of this overcharge is made by issuing a patronage refund, and the excess charges stay in the community, the province or the country depending on the scope of the activities of the Co-operative involved.

We must not lose sight of the fact that manufacturers of most consumer goods, control the quality, quantity and price, and earn the largest percentage of profit of any group involved in the distribution of the article. It therefore follows that consumers — through their own co-operatives should get into the production of as many line of consumer goods as soon as possible.

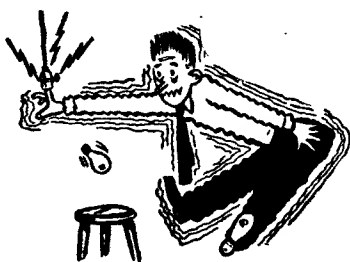
4-H BEEF CLUB

The monthly meeting of the Millarville 4-H Beef Club was held on Saturday, June 16, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Winthrop. There was a very good attendance, with the roll call in the form of a questionnaire on taking care of a club calf. The club discussed getting insignias for their arms with the club name on. All members participated in painting more of their club signs which has been there project for this year, also some thought was given to gate signs of club members. The meeting closed with a lovely lunch served by Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Prichard and Mrs. Jackson. — Walter Jackson, Club Reporter, R.R. 1, Midnapore.

ALBERTA FAIR DATES

"A" Class Fairs—	
Calgary	July 9 - 14
Edmonton	July 16 - 21
"B" Class Fairs—	
Lloydminster	July 23, 24, 25
Lethbridge	July 26, 27, 28
Vermilion	July 26, 27, 28
Vegreville	July 30, 31, Aug. 1
Red Deer	August 2, 3, 4
Camrose	August 6, 7, 8
"C" Class Fairs—	
Rimbey	May 21
Benalto	July 25, 26
Wetaskiwin	July 31, Aug. 1
Grande Prairie	August 3, 4
Barrhead	August 1, 2
Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville	Aug. 7, 8
Lamont	August 8
Battle River	August 9, 10
Olds	August 10, 11
High Prairie	August 14, 15
Mayerthorpe	August 15
Goose Creek	August 15
Lousana	August 15
Westlock	August 15, 16
Priddis-Millarville	August 18
Pincher Creek	August 21, 22
Wildwood	August 21, 22
Darwell	August 25

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At Your CO-OP

To Where? How? Why?

(Contributed)

WHAT is the objective of our Co-operative Movement in Alberta? How should we plan to obtain the objective?

A clarification of purposes is usually obtained by setting out in writing the objectives. Our Co-op Movement should promote the principle of "Unity of Purpose" among all our Co-operatives. It is only with such cohesion of purpose that the Co-op Movement in Alberta can obtain full benefits for the members.

The basic objective of the Co-operative Movement is economical and useful service to all its members. We must study our problems with a positive, objective attitude and develop our Co-operatives to enable us to solve our own problems. When a social or economic problem confronts our people we must as individuals accept the responsibility, authority and control of our most democratic institutions — The People's Co-operatives — to help to solve the problems.

All Co-operative growth must be voluntary. To be effective it must be controlled from the bottom, not the top, and the amalgamation of units with similar objectives is a natural move.

We must recognize that the educational arm of our Co-ops must keep pace with the mercantile expansion; if sectionalism and divisions, which invariably lead to unjustified misun-

Stampede Time in Alberta

By IRENE LOUISE HARRISON

THE dust hangs in the air like a filmy grey curtain. There is a smell of leather and sweat and hemp. The bawling of the cattle broken occasionally by the squeal of a horse grows monotonous by repetition. Tenggallon hats and bright satin shirts are the vogue once more. The jingle of spurs fastened to high-heeled boots make a musical sound as the bow-legged cowboys walk awkwardly about.

From somewhere comes the strumming of the guitar, and a voice wails the dying plea of the cowboy, — "Oh bury me not on the lone prairie".

A voice coming over the loud speaker turns all eyes to the unpainted gateway of chute No. 5. It swings open on creaking hinges, and a long-legged doggie streaks out, followed by a cowboy swinging a rope high in the air. Utter silence takes possession of the onlookers as they watch the cowboys rope and tie their steers.

The steer riding comes next, and many a rider bites the dust as this bundle of pent-up fury unwinds beneath him.

There is an intermission now, and the voice of the cowboy singer fills it with "Cowboy Jack", and "When the work's All Done This Fall".

The bare-back broncs come out of their chutes screaming and twisting. First their back and then their front feet flay the air. A tall, slender Indian boy with coal black hair and olive skin draws a devil maniac to ride. The boy puts up a good fight, — clean and courageous, and an almost inaudible breath passes the length of the bleachers as the people assembled there watch the battle with bated breath. He loses his balance just as the pick-up horses were starting out. Someone exclaims in sympathy. Almost as one they had been wishing to see this proud remaining member of an almost vanquished race triumph over the great odds that always seemed to be stacked against it once more.

The saddle broncs are the big attraction, and just as the evening shadows begin to fall, the chuck wagons race out upon the field. Skillfully the four-horse teams cut the figure eight in front of the grand stand and streak down the track. There is a bad spill as the wagons reach the far curve and a rider lays there motionless until an ambulance races out upon the field to pick him up.

The shadows lengthen, and the



Jim Postnikoff spends a lot of time rounding up his pure-bred Herefords. Photo by Mrs. Mike Abrosimoff, Marcelin, Sask.

events of the day are over. A long-drawn, pent-up breath is heard, as the on-lookers file away one by one. The thick dust begins to settle. A fresh breeze wafts away the smell of leather and sweat drenched bodies. Except for an occasional bleat as the cattle bed down for the night, silence reigns.

Stampede time has come to Alberta. For one brief moment in passing the Old West lives again.

A family suffering loss of home in a tornado sent their small son to his aunt's home in a faraway city, until they could arrange for new housing.

After a week had passed came this telegram: "Returning Tom. Send Tornado."

FARM LAND VALUES

The average value of occupied farm land in Canada for 1955 is reported at \$52.00 per acre as compared with \$50.00 per acre for 1954 and \$51.00 per acre for 1953.

	Average 1935- 39 - 949 1953 1955 (Dollars)			
British Columbia	59	84	99	107
P. E. I.	33	52	61	59
Nova Scotia	32	49	54	56
New Brunswick	27	45	54	54
Quebec	41	59	77	82
Ontario	45	71	98	107
Manitoba	17	36	49	46
Saskatchewan	15	24	30	31
Alberta	16	84	99	42
Canada	24	40	51	52

—Source: Bureau of Statistics.

A female housefly may deposit up to 2,500 eggs in a life span of 2 to 4 weeks.

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SAWMILLS: — Complete Less the Saw.
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3-Saw Size \$755.00

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**RESIDENTIAL
AND DAY
STUDENTS**

VINDICATION

"Doctor," said the sick man, "the other doctors seem to disagree with you in the diagnosis of my illness."
"I know," said the doctor cheerfully, "but the postmortem will show that I am right."

IRISH REASONING

An Irishman applied for a job in a big concern but was told by the manager that the firm was over-staffed.

"Sure you could start me," said Paddy. "The little bit of work I'd do would never be noticed."

PSORIASIS QUICK, SURE RELIEF

Do not let the ugly crusts and scales of Psoriasis, embarrass you any longer. SILVER OIL will clear up the unsightly scaly red patches.

TRIAL OFFER—Send 10c for generous trial size bottle, along with pamphlet on Psoriasis.

SILVER OIL will not stain clothing or bedding. Sold only on a moneyback agreement. Definite results or your money is refunded in full.

Grateful users praise the quick relief they obtained from SILVER OIL. Unsightly, scaly patches of Psoriasis disappeared and new, clear skin took their place.

Years of successful results. SILVER OIL has been clinically tested.

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Freight Rate Increases

THE Canadian railways applied to the board of transport commissioners for a 15% increase in freight rates to take care of pay increases granted employees.

The 15% increase was calculated to provide the C.N.R. with \$27,600,000 additional revenue and the C.P.R. with \$19,200,000.

The board tentatively granted an increase of 7% to carry through from July 3 to Oct. 31, calculated to add about \$7,500,000 to railway revenues. Afterwards the board will listen to representations and make a final decision.

Australia exported 811 million lbs. of wool for \$506,210,000 in the first nine months of the current financial year. This was off \$72,252,000, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

A fat woman appealed to a conductor on a train. "Conductor, will you help me off at the next station?"

"Certainly," said the conductor.

"You see," said the woman, "I'm so fat I have to get off backwards. The porter always thinks I'm getting on and gives me a shove back up. I'm five stations past my stop now."

Agriculture Here And Elsewhere

Wool has sold as high as 49½¢ in Montana.

Livestock authorities point out that sorting market hogs in the heat of the day is a poor way to start them on a trip to market.

Agricultural production in Canada in 1955 was about 28 per cent larger than in 1954, mainly due to the larger prairie grain crop.

Yugoslavia has changed its economic policy and will now place more emphasis on agriculture and less on industry.

Chile has raised their support price for wheat. Farmers will now get between the equivalent of \$2.47 to \$2.62 per bushel.

United States farmers borrowed \$2.4 billion on farm mortgage security in 1955, that being the largest amount since 1923.

France will probably harvest 240,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, compared with 390,000,000 bushels last year.

In 1955 the United States imported farm products to the value of \$3,967,000,000. The biggest item was coffee, the value of such imports being \$1,350,000,000.

A provincial fruit show, and also a honey show, will be held at Dauphin, Manitoba, in connection with the Dauphin Agricultural Show on Aug. 30 and 31.

United States farmers will vote on national wheat marketing quotas on July 20. If the vote is favorable the acreage allotment for wheat in 1957 will be 55 million acres.

World production of wheat in 1955 is estimated by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture at 7,285,000,000 bushels. That does not include production in the USSR, for which figures are not available.

The Irish government has raised the average price to be paid producers for their 1951-57 wheat crop (harvested July-September) by approximately 7 cents a bushel, making the price equivalent to around \$2.14.

Farm numbers in the United States decreased by about 600,000 from 1950 to 1954 — from 5,400,000 to 4,800,000. The per capita income of U.S. farmers, from all sources, in 1955 averaged \$860 in 1955, while the average for non farm population was \$1,922.

Winter wheat and fall rye suffered heavily from the severe weather over the west last winter. At the experimental station at Swift Current complete winter killing of wheat was experienced and about 50% damage to rye.

The 1955 average cost per acre to summerfallow on ten Illustration Stations in Southern Alberta was \$7.55, which was about one-third of the cost per acre of producing wheat on summerfallow.

Records on ten Illustration Stations in Central Alberta in 1954 and 1955 show that the per cent gross revenue derived from the various farm enterprises were as follows: Cattle, 40.7%; field crops, 25.8%; hogs, 17.5%; poultry, 4.5%, and other sources, 11.5%. Cattle were the most important sources of revenue at four stations, hogs at three stations and field crops at three stations. This indicates that

the three major enterprises were cattle, field crops and hogs.

The United States announced sales of around 12.5 million bushels of wheat worth \$21 million for foreign currency. Deals were made with Korea, Chile, Turkey and Portugal.

In 1955 the Manitoba wheat crop averaged 13.6% protein, Saskatchewan 13% and Alberta 12.6%. The Searle Grain bulletin believes this is due to the predominance of Selkirk wheat in Manitoba.

A study made of seven illustration farms in southwestern Manitoba made by the federal department of agriculture revealed that 85% of the farm income was derived from grain and livestock. Grain contributed 54.3% and beef cattle production and dairy products 24.1%.

The fertilizer anhydrous ammonia is exceedingly dangerous to human beings if mishandled, warns Hon. C. C. Williams, Saskatchewan's minister of labor. Breathing air containing heavy concentrations may result in sudden death. Anhydrous ammonia is a compound formed by combining three parts of hydrogen to one of nitrogen.

At the present time some 1,100,000 acres of an estimated 6,500,000 acres of arable and potentially arable land are developed in British Columbia. This is slightly less than 3 per cent of the entire land area of the Province. In addition, there are 2,000,000 acres of range land and 15,500,000 acres of timber grazing land.

FARM CASH INCOME

Cash income of Canadian farmers for the first three months of the current year totalled \$517,898,000, compared with \$467,174,000 for the same period in 1955.

The cash income of western farmers was \$230,290,000, compared with \$179,786,000 in the same period last year. The figures for the west: Manitoba, \$34,555,000; Saskatchewan, \$85,188,000; Alberta, \$89,014,000; British Columbia, \$21,533,000.

DURUM WHEAT PAYMENTS

The 1954 durum wheat crop in the west totalled 6.6 million bushels and deliveries to the Wheat Board totalled 5½ million. About 4 million bushels was exported to Europe.

The final payment made recently by the Wheat Board brought the total price for durum deliveries from the 1954 crop, basis the terminals, to \$2.34 for No. 1, \$2.31 for No. 2 and \$2.27 for No. 3. The premiums over the northern wheat of similar grades were: 69c, 70c and 71c.

WHEAT BOARD ACT UPHELLED

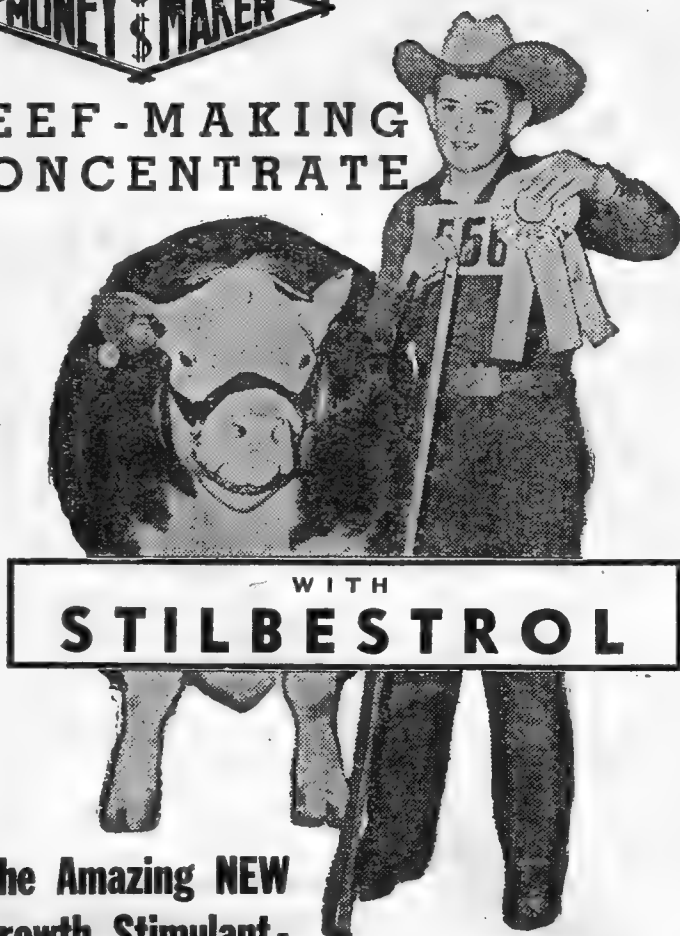
The Canadian Wheat Board has sole jurisdiction over grain shipments under the federal act which outlines the Board's powers. S. F. Murphy, a turkey farmer at Mission, B.C., undertook to question the validity of the act when he tried to send three bags of grain by C. P. R. freight, from Winnipeg to Mission. The agent refused the shipment as there was no permit from the Wheat Board.

Mr. Murphy took the case to the courts and the Manitoba Court of Appeal unanimously upheld the validity of the act. The judgment may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

There is a fairly keen demand for stallions in Saskatchewan and C. E. Beveridge, livestock commissioner, Regina, is preparing a list of stallions which are for sale.



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Diethylstilbestrol, the new chemical compound that produces amazing increases in rate of gain in cattle for slaughter is now available in MONEY-MAKER Beef Making Concentrate.

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UNITED GRAIN CROWERS
1901
50TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR



Aunt Sal Suggests

Some are so picnic-minded,

They'll eat porridge 'neath a tree;
But it's best to plan each detail,

To enjoy it heartily.

Of course this is per usual only a bit of silly verse and yet it contains more than a grain of truth. I can well remember years ago when I was living on a farm in the drought years and we had nursed this row of poplars until they actually produced a modest ring of shade. Many a morning my little daughter and I squatted in that shade eating our bowls of morning cereal. The passing motorists would honk at us derisively, but we were too happy to care if they thought us a bit silly.

When the time comes (as I hope it never will) when I stop enjoying outdoors eating then I'll know I'm really old. A clever economist who works with food all the time has this to say about picnics: "There are almost as many kinds of picnics as there are people to attend them... and always the food is the thing!" I say a loud "Amen" to that, don't you?

Of course the food must be tasty and hearty and plentiful, but we must keep it simple and don't make a big chore out of its preparation or we defeat our own purpose.

Before mentioning the main course of our picnic repast let's skip on to the dessert, which should please the young fry. Although cookies to my mind are the happiest choice if we use sturdy pottery or foil casseroles we can also serve fruit loaves, tarts and even pies, too. If you haven't stocked up on foil utensils do so the next time you're in a variety store. One can use one foil pie plate to contain the food and another for a cover. Stick the cover on with sticky paper tape. And if you don't own at least one square pottery dish with a fitted cover start hinting to your family that you want one for your birthday. All of those simple cakes that I told you about a few months back can be backed in these and, protected by their covers, they are already to go a picnicking.

These dainty, crisp half-mouth bites that we women call "cookies" should be confined to "hen parties" alone; they deserve no rightful place at a mixed outdoors eating fest. Crispness and daintiness are taboo for picnic fare. If you love your family and friends see that your cookies now are big, fat and soft. Here is a recipe that just fits that description. I tried this recipe yesterday and they are really tops. I just baked half of this recipe and cached the other half of the dough away in the freezer.

Molasses Soft Cookies

4 cups sifted all-purpose flour combined with 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1 tsp. ginger, ¼ tsp. salt. In another bowl cream 1 cup of shortening (half butter and half pastry shortening). Work in one cup white sugar. Then add and beat in 3 eggs and 1 cup molasses. (Don't worry because it curdles at this point.) Next add 1/3 cup cider vinegar (you can use the white vinegar though) into which you've dissolved 1 tsp. baking soda. Alternate the addition of the vinegar and the sifted dry ingredients to the

egg batter. Drop by spoonfuls onto greased cookie sheets and bake in oven 12 to 15 minutes. Anything with molasses in it likes to get real brown in a hurry so ignore the telephone or the baby crying while these are in the oven.

I'm forever mentioning cookie sheets, but I have a confession to make. I don't own one. Instead I use large, black dripping pans, but when I'm baking any kind of cookies I turn the pans upside down and grease the bottoms of them. (I can fancy I hear whole crowds of you mutter, "Well, so do I.")

Follow this recipe exactly and if you like the results as well as I did then likely you'll decide to use it for a basic molasses drop and vary them by addition of raisins, currants or ground nuts. I plan to do the same.

After we've ruined our digestions by eating the sweets first let's go back to the first of the meal. If the picnic is taking place right in the back yard, where most of ours are, then you don't have to plan and pack the fixings. We even serve soup outdoors. I heat this in my tallest glassware coffee pot, and it is so easy to pour from it and it keeps hot a good while. There are innumerable kinds of casserole dishes that seem a perfect choice for outdoor indulgence (where did that word come from?). The old stand-by, potato scallop, can be given a new twist by tasty additions. One of our favorites is alternate layers of potatoes and corn. Have you tried that? In case there is a bride or two among you who hasn't learned this trick, bear with me while I remark that there are few better insulators than layers of newspaper. Wrap these snugly around a piping-hot casserole and it will keep invitingly warm for several hours.

Of course most of us agree that a tasty beverage should either be very hot or very cold — no in-between. When we're going far for our eating pleasure I always fill a 3-lb. coffee jar (several of them if there is a crowd) with chunks of ice and add the mixings right in with it. The ice will be only partially melted by lunch time so only a little more water will have to be added. We lucky ones who own home freezers can make our own ice. Just fill an old roaster to within an inch of the top with cold water and in about 8 hours it will be one solidified chunk. Be sure though that you place a tight-fitting cover on the pan before setting it in the freezer.

Here is a refreshing summer punch for the whole family. Chill and combine these: 20-ounce can of apple juice, one 32-ounce bottle of grape juice and a small bottle of ginger ale. Extra ice, too, is in order. Of course don't add the ginger ale until ready to serve or you'll waste all the "fizz".

By the time you read this, strawberry time will have come. So often you've written me about special recipes for jam made from this wonderful fruit. Here is one you may not have in your collection:

Strawberry Jam

8 cups washed, hulled berries, 8 cups sugar, ½ cup lemon juice. Place the berries and sugar in alternate layers in your preserving kettle. Let stand about 3 hours. Bring to boil and let boil, uncovered for 5 minutes. Add lemon juice and boil to jam stage (about 5 minutes). Remove from heat. Skim and stir for 5 minutes. This prevents the berries from floating. Pour into sterilized jars.

Last year I didn't give you pickle recipes until the September issue. This was too late to help some of you so this year we'll be giving them to

(Continued on page 26)

Rich Old-Fashioned Strawberry Shortcake



Bake it with MAGIC and serve it with pride!

Better close the kitchen window when you open the oven door! This scrumptious Magic-made Shortcake is so delicate and feather-light it longs to take wings! Yet it holds its shape nobly as you drool on the crushed strawberries and pile high the snowy whipped cream. Heavenly days, what a feast!

Yes, Madam, for baking that's really festive, there's no substitute for the good old Magic way! Four generations of Canadian women have proved that Magic Baking Powder makes the very best of your recipe, of your chosen ingredients. Keep Magic on hand for all your baking... cakes, cookies, cup cakes and biscuits.



**Costs less than 1¢
per average baking**

INDIVIDUAL STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 cups sifted pastry flour | ½ cup chilled shortening |
| or 1¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour | 1 egg, well beaten |
| 3½ tsps. Magic Baking Powder | Milk |
| ½ tsp. salt | Soft butter or margarine |
| Pinch of grated nutmeg | Sweetened sliced strawberries |
| 3 tsps. fine granulated sugar | Lightly-sweetened whipped cream |
| | 6 whole strawberries |

Grease a cookie sheet. Preheat oven to 400° (hot). Mix and sift twice, then sift into a bowl, the flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt, nutmeg and sugar. Cut in the shortening finely. Combine the well-beaten egg and ¼ cup milk. Make a well in the flour mixture and add liquids; mix lightly with a fork, adding a little more milk, if necessary, to make a soft dough that is a little stiffer than a plain biscuit dough. Knead for 10 seconds on lightly-floured baking board and pat or roll out to ¾-inch thickness; shape with floured 2½-inch round cookie cutter. Arrange, well apart, on prepared cookie sheet; brush with milk. Bake in preheated oven 14 to 16 minutes. Split hot shortcakes and spread with butter or margarine; arrange bottom halves on individual serving plates and pile with sweetened sliced strawberries; cover with top halves of shortcakes. Top each shortcake with a spoonful of whipped cream—or with more fruit and cream—and add a whole berry. Yield—6 shortcakes.

(Continued from page 25)

you in August. Some of these recipes will be repeats that have proven especially popular with many of you. Others will be new ones that I tried for the first time last year. So you picklers watch for the August number and we'll be sure to have some recipes to suit every taste.

Freezer Foods are simply foods that can be baked ahead of serving time and cached away in the freezer. But if you haven't a freezer you can bake these anyway and you can eat 'em right away while the rest of us have to wait for a future feed.

Date Puddings (can be stored for six months) — 3 beaten eggs, 1 cup white sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. baking powder, 1 cup chopped dates, 1 cup broken walnuts or pecans. Bake this in aluminum foil-lined square pan and place it in a second pan of hot water in oven 350° F. for one hour. When cool, lift foil out and wrap the pudding in foil topping. When needed thaw and serve with a daub of whipped cream.

Frozen Suckers are popular with both youngsters and oldsters. I sometimes make these right in my ice-cube holders, but you can buy molds that give them a professional look. Here are a few different combinations you might like to try: (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange juice and 4 tsps. sugar; (2) $\frac{2}{3}$ cup apple juice, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup grape juice, 2 tsps. sugar; (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tsps. sugar.

Bye bye for now, and every good wish for happy picnicking.—Aunt Sal.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal

No matter what the weather,
Even in the month July,
The questions still keep coming
in,
That all ask how or why.

THIS last month questions pertaining to canning have started trickling in . . . which is only to be expected. As I told you on my other page I'm giving over space next month to canning . . . especially pickles. But if you have any problems that you feel I might be able to help you with, don't hesitate to write in and I'll try my best to give you prompt replies.

Q.: Could you give me any information on making beef bacon? I used to be able to purchase it at one of the big food stores but cannot any more. They tell me it is made from beef brisket. — (Mrs. E. S., Langley, B.C.)

A.: I sent Mrs. S. a meat booklet that I had on hand but it didn't give too definite help with this. Is there any reader who has had practical experience with this and would care to share it with others?

Q.: I wonder why the skins of the cucumbers on my nine-day pickles turned quite tough and the centres rather soft. I used lukewarm brine that had been boiled. — (Mrs. M. S., Lydden, Sask.)

A.: You have put your finger on the trouble in your last sentence, or at least part of the trouble. The brine or liquor that is poured on each day should be boiling hot . . . at least in my favorite recipe. Watch for next month's page and you'll find my recipe that I have found to be successful.

Q.: I would like suggestions on using up the many egg yolks when one has used the whites for angel food. (Repeat.)

A.: Noting the question above that

appeared some months back, Mrs. J. B. of Kamloops, B.C. was prompted to send her fine recipe that calls for $\frac{1}{2}$ cup egg yolks. She names it:

Luxor Loaf

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup egg yolks, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. baking soda, 1 cup fine sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups pastry flour, 2 tsps. baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt.

Method: Place yolks, water and baking soda in large bowl and beat until foamy. Add sugar gradually and beat after each addition. Add flavoring. Measure sifted flour and sift with baking powder and salt three times. Fold carefully into egg mixture. Bake in ungreased tube pan and bake in oven 350 F. for about 50 minutes. (Thank you Mrs. B., you're right, this is a good cake.)

Q.: Can you supply a recipe for home made liniment? (Repeat.)

A.: I gave out with a weird sounding recipe that I got from some book but readers who are really "in the know" sent in other recipes that they said had been in their homes for years. So you can choose from those below.

WHITE LINIMENT (sent in by Mrs. V.A., Haney, B.C.)

1 cup vinegar, 1 pint turpentine, 4 eggs with the shells included. Mrs. A. writes: "Mother broke the shells up and put right in the bottle and she'd give it a good shake very often. This goes fairly thick and looks like milk. The secret is in the shaking."

NURSES' LINIMENT (sent in by Mrs. E. C. S., Saskatoon, Sask.)

3 eggs, 1 pint cider vinegar, 3 fluid ounces of pure turpentine . . . (not spirits of turpentine), 3 ounces of camphor.

Beat eggs thoroughly then add first the turpentine then the vinegar and last the camphor, beating all the time. Put in clean quart jar and seal tightly. Shake 2 or 3 times daily for 2 days.

GOOD LINIMENT (sent in by Mrs. A. K., Elk Point, Alta.)

Place one raw egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup turpentine in a jar and shake until creamy. It will be yellow at first but just keep shaking!

Note: All these liniment-makers assured me that this liniment was good for 'man or beast' . . . and I suppose it's also good for women who have days when they feel 'rather beastly' . . . eh?

NOTE: All readers are invited to send in their home making problems to Aunt Sal in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.

Baby talk may be cute in very small children, but after the age of four a youngster's speech should be clear and understandable. Deafness may cause a child to mispronounce words and the doctor's advice should be enlisted in cases where the youngster continues "babytalk" after the age of four. Ridicule or scolding do not help the problem.

Man or Fan

We wed one cold December day,
I feared no icy storm;
Because I knew, when bedtime came,
He'd keep my footsies warm.
The months have passed, the summers here,
He's still a darn good man;
But now—I'd like to trade him off
For one electric fan!

Earth Walls For Your Garden

By R. JAMES

RAMMED earth makes a very attractive garden wall which is extremely durable if the right soil is used.

The use of rammed earth for walls is ages old. Buildings were made of earth hundreds of years ago. Hannibal, the leader of the Carthaginians built earth walls and watch towers on the borders of the Mediterranean Sea which the Romans found almost impossible to batter down. In Washington, D.C., there is a two-story house said to have been built in 1773 which is still occupied.

The only materials required for making an earth wall are hand rammers, a moveable plank form, soil of the right type and man-power. Walls may be built to any width and height. A thickness of twelve inches is best for walls five or six feet high. A very sandy soil containing only about twenty per cent of clay as a binder is good for this work. The sand makes the wall smooth, prevents it from checking and the sand particles on the surface resist driving rain.

A rough test of soil can be made which is sufficient for most practical purposes. Take at least a quart of earth, which may be top soil, subsoil or a mixture of both and put it in a wash bowl in the oven for three hours or until thoroughly dry. Measure out exactly one quart of the sample, put it back in the bowl, cover with plenty of water and stir with the hand. Wash it clean of clay and silt, float off the particles and pour off the dirty water. Do this several times until all the water is clear but take care not to lose any of the fine sand. What is left in the pan will be clean sand and some of it will be very fine. Dry this again in the oven and then measure it in a measuring cup. If from the original quart of soil there is less than a full cup of sand the soil is not safe to use. If there is more than a cupful of sand the soil is just medium, and if used the wall must be stuccoed. If there is more than two cupfuls, but not more than three, the soil should be excellent.

It is not necessary to screen the soil unless there are large pieces of roots or hard, dry clods. Even stones the size of an egg may be left as long as there are not too many. To judge the moisture, squeeze a handful of the soil together. It should stick and mould in the hand, but break apart when dropped on a hard floor. It must not be wet enough to make a mud ball. If too dry moisture can be added by a sprinkler. Clean soil of this moisture content is easy, to handle, makes a wall that is smooth and shock resistant with a surface that does not bake.

Monolithic walls must be built on a good concrete foundation extending six to twelve inches above the ground. In building each section a layer of loose earth four to five inches deep is shovelled into the form and rammed down to form a hard layer about two and a half inches thick.

The best hand rammer is made of cast iron cubical in shape and about three inches in dimensions each way. The shaft is made of one-inch galvanized pipe five feet six inches long. The total weight will vary from thirteen to eighteen pounds. Hand rammers are readily made in the local welding shop. This rammer is durable, well balanced and easy to hold.

After the wall is built to the desired height, it must have a coping or roof of some kind which not only adds a finish but protects the top of the wall. This is bound to the wall by driving twelve-inch lengths of three-eighths

metal re-inforcing rod into the top of the wall, leaving two inches above the surface. These are spaced fifteen inches apart and staggered about six inches out of line. The cement cap is then poured into a shallow wooden form around the protruding ends of the rods. The coping need not project more than three or four inches beyond the side of the wall, but it should be designed to force rain to drip from the outer edge.

Walls made of very favorable soil do not require a protective covering but they can be stuccoed or painted.

Rammed earth walls are the most permanent of walls, fireproof, durable and weatherproof but are not recommended in locations where there is danger of flooding.

Rammed earth can be used to build poultry houses and other farm buildings. It is a good idea for anyone who is planning to use rammed earth to put up a small experimental building first, such as a toolshed, smokehouse, or garage, to become accustomed to the handling of the soil. It is also a good plan to have a laboratory test made of the soils to be used.

Walls can be built of rammed earth in any weather if the soil is not frozen and the temperature does not fall below freezing.

A mixing board 6 feet by 10 feet with sides is necessary if moisture must be added and for turning and mixing when more than one kind of soil is used. If a large building, such as a cottage or poultry house is being built, a three-sided roofed shelter is essential so that the soil is kept dry.

Rammed earth blocks are not as durable or as weatherproofed as solid walls, but they are more convenient to use in building gables and inside walls. These blocks are made in wood forms and measure 16 inches long, 12 inches wide, and are 6 inches deep, they weigh about 75 pounds. Mortar is required for laying these blocks and special tongs like ice tongs are used to lift them.

The following bulletins and book deal fully with this subject, Bulletin No. 472, California Agricultural Experimental Station, Berkeley, California.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1500, "Rammed Earth Walls for Buildings," United States Department of Agriculture. A book, Cottage Building in Cob, Pise, Chalk and Clay," by Clough Williams-Ellis. Distributed by Charles Scribner Sons, New York City.

WOOL NEWS

Reports from all wool markets are encouraging for the 1956 season, according to Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. The better grades of wool have edged somewhat higher from the lows of 1955. The United States may have to import much more wool this year than was the case last year.

The Wool Growers Co-op. has well established outlets in the best world markets overseas, in the United States and in Canada. It is to the interests of growers to patronize this organization which has done so well for its patrons over the years.

SHE TRIED IT OUT

While shaving one morning a young husband was carrying on so angrily that it attracted the attention of his wife, who was preparing breakfast in the kitchen. "What in the world is the matter?" she asked. "My razor—it won't cut!" shouted the husband.

"Don't be silly, dear," she replied. "You can't tell me that your beard is tougher than linoleum!"

Refreshing Drinks

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

THE old and hackneyed saying, "Things are not what they used to be," might be applied in many different ways.

Time was, when everyone ate three good meals a day and that sufficed. Today, when we have a lunch counter at every bend of the road, young people, and some not so young, have become accustomed to taking refreshments often.

For that reason, the housewife likes to have something in readiness to serve whenever a friend or a casual acquaintance drops in. This is particularly necessary if young folks are in the habit of coming to the house. If you have a box of wafers on hand and a cold drink that can be prepared in a few minutes, you have no further worry. Iced tea is inexpensive and refreshing, and if you have no fridge, keep the extract in the basement and when needed, add the extra water cold from the pump.

Iced Tea: 6 tps. tea, or tea bags, 1 pt. freshly boiling water, 1½ cups sugar, juice of 2 lemons, 2/3 tsp. citric acid. Pour boiling water over tea, remove to side of stove and let set for 6 min. Pour through strainer onto the sugar and acid. Add strained lemon juice and put away in sealer. When needed, add 2 qts. of cold water to this amount.

Cold Cocoa: 2 heaping tbsps. sugar and cocoa. Mix and add 1½ cups boiling water and stir until dissolved. Put away in jar and when needed, add to cold milk. This is sufficient for 8 glasses, and is nice for children when they come home from school on a hot day.

Lemonade: 4 lemons, 4 oranges, 2 oz. tartaric acid powder, 4 lbs. sugar. Squeeze the juice from the fruit and set aside. Pour 2 qts. boiling water on the rinds, sugar and tartaric acid and set over night. In the morning strain into a kettle, add the fruit juices and bring to a boil. Bottle and put away in a cool place. Add some to cold water when needed.

Raspberry Vinegar: Put 2 qts. of raspberries in bowl, add white vinegar to cover. Let set over night, then strain through flannel bag onto 2 qts. fresh raspberries and set again over night. In the morning, strain through flannel bag and to every 3 cups of liquid add 2 cups of sugar, boil 20 minutes. Bottle and put in cool place. This will keep like canned fruit. When needed add 2 tbsps. of the liquid to a glass of cold water.

W.C.T.U. Wine: 10 lbs. grapes, 1 qt. water, crush grapes in water which has been brought to boiling heat. Separate juice by straining through a sieve, then add 1 cup water and 3 lbs. sugar to juice. Stir till sugar is dissolved, strain through a flannel bag, heat again and bottle air tight.

Boston Cream: 1 qt. of water, add 1 lb. sugar and bring to a boil. Cool and add 1 oz. tartaric acid, 1 tbsp. lemon extract and the beaten white of 1 egg. To serve, put 2 tbsps. into a glass, fill 2/3 full with water and a dimefull of soda. Stir.

This is the time of the year for picnics and family reunions, and it is a good thing to know how to make drinks in quantities.

Cocoa (for 100): 1 lb. cocoa, 5 cups sugar, 2 tps. salt, 2 cups cold water, 6 qts. boiling water, 13 qts. milk. Mix cocoa, sugar, salt, add cold water and 1 qt. boiling water. Cook 30 minutes stirring frequently, then add remainder of boiling water and the hot milk.

Tea (for 100): ½ lb tea, 5 gals. boiling water. Tie tea in a cheese-cloth bag large enough to hold three times the quantity. Bring the water to a boil, drop in the tea bag, cover, draw to side of stove and let infuse for 8 minutes, then remove bag from water.

Coffee (for 100 people): 2 lbs. coffee, 5 gals. boiling water, 1 tsp. salt. Tie coffee loosely in cheese-cloth bag. Bring the water to a boil, drop in the bag of coffee and the salt. Cover and draw off the hot part of stove, keeping just under the boiling point for 10 minutes. Remove bag. This amount of coffee requires 1 lb. sugar and 2½ qts. cream.

Fruit Punch (for 50 people): 2 cups white sugar, 1 cup water, 1 cup tea infusion, 1 large bottle ginger ale, 2 cups strawberry syrup, juice 5 lemons and 5 oranges, 1 can grated pineapple, iced water to make the finished liquid to 1½ gals. Boil sugar and water 10 minutes, then cool. Add everything except ginger ale and iced water and let stand ½ hour. Strain and add ice water. Pour into a punch bowl over a large piece of ice and add ginger ale.

HOITY-TOITY

A stranded English actor went into a sordid eating house in New York for a cheap meal, and was horrified to recognize the waiter as a former colleague who had been in the same plays with him in London.

"Great Scott!" he gasped. "You a waiter in this place?"

"Yes, but I don't eat here," replied the other with dignity.

Horses in British Columbia

By P. W. LUCE

There are only a few heavy draught horses in British Columbia today, and they are all practically in the unemployed category. The men who own them still carry them as a sentimental asset. They do not fit in with the demands of modern traffic.

About the only times when the heavy horses appear are in the six-horse-team displays at the Pacific National Exhibition, and in the show rings at the district fairs. They may be much admired, but nobody seems to want to buy them.

A few score of light horses still plod along the streets of Vancouver, but the number is steadily getting smaller and smaller. There is no available comparison with the conditions of 30 or 40 years ago, but they are much the same as obtains across the border. In the United States there has been a drop of 80 per cent in the use of horses since 1920.

The members of the B. C. Horse Breeders' Association at its annual meeting, learned that the funds of the body are about exhausted. For some years all receipts for membership have gone into exhibitions and into an annual banquet, but next year the members will have to pay \$3 or \$4 each for this festive occasion.

The organization will carry on, but the real purpose of the Association — horse breeding — is a thing of the past. The members now live in their memories. Only a dozen or so of them now own horses.

Claude Worthington, Chilliwack,

was elected president. William Shepherd, Lulu Island, was re-elected vice president, and W. H. Hicks, Burnaby, was named secretary-treasurer.

"Did you ever do any public speaking?" asked a man of another.

"Well," was the answer, "I done a lot of my courtin' and proposed to my wife over a party line."



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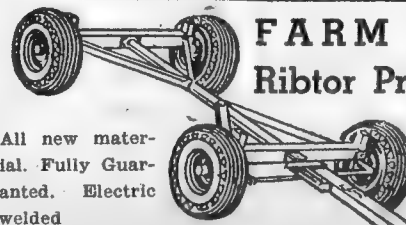
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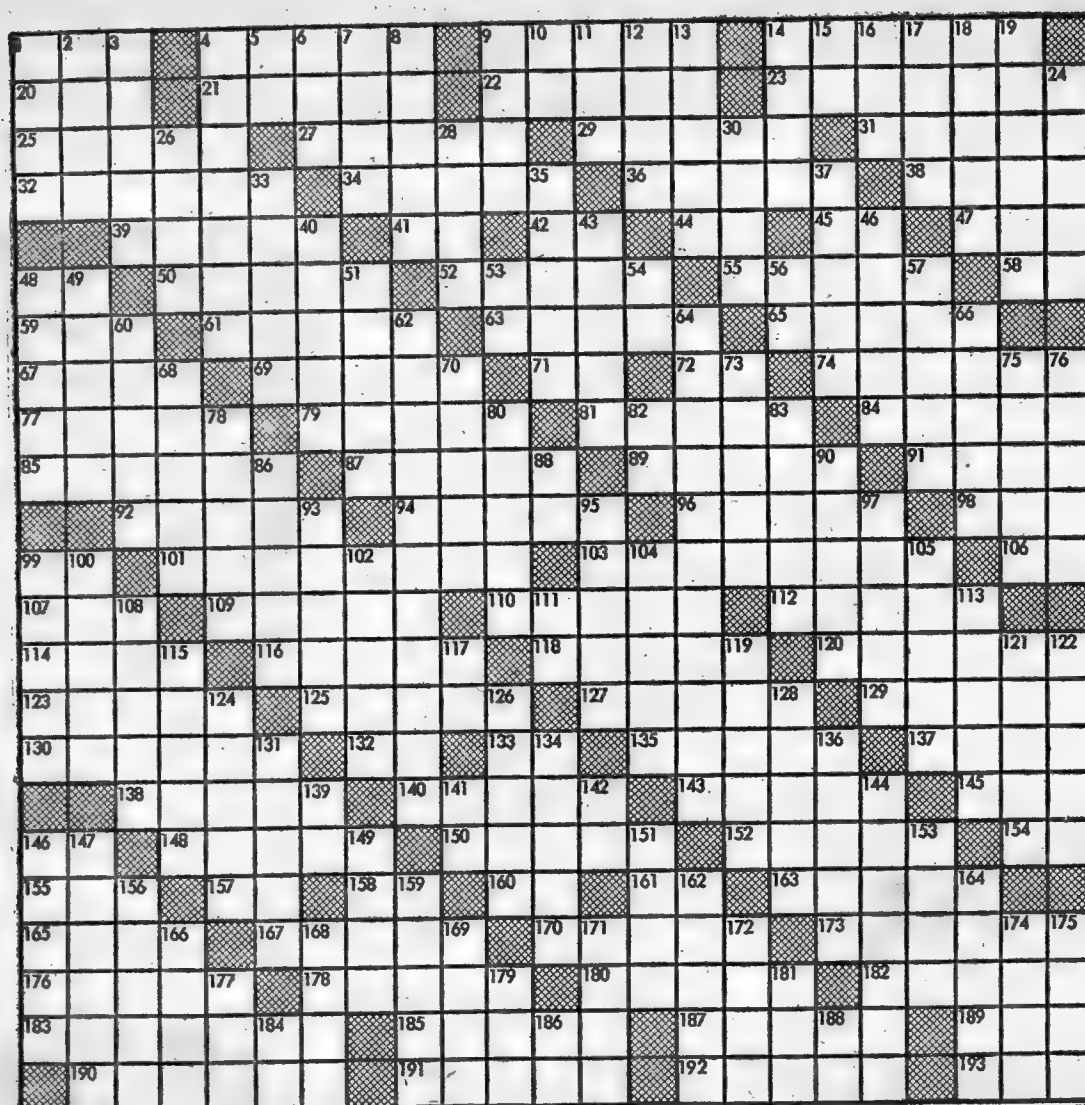
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Crossword Puzzle



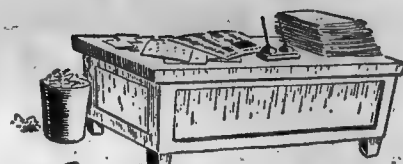
ACROSS

- 1 Chinese pagoda
4 Erected
9 Uninhabited regions (pl.)
14 Signify
20 Cutting tool
21 Pointed missile
22 Pertaining to one of the Great Lakes
23 Noted
25 One who seizes with the teeth
27 Ancient Roman official
29 European
31 Become void
32 Guides
34 Genus of S. African garter snakes
36 Lines of juncture
38 Measure of Rangoon
39 Golf club
41 950 (Rom. num.)
42 Exclamation of triumph
44 Japanese
45 River of Asia
47 The self
48 Country (Sp.)
50 Cuts, after snick
52 Sun dried brick
55 Genus of soles
58 Names (abbr.)
59 Period of time
61 Small barracudas
63 Remained erect
65 Dry up
67 Fabulous birds
69 Narrow openings
71 Man's nickname
72 Exists
74 Take back
77 Aids
79 Twists
81 Artist's stand
84 Asiatic
85 Breakfast dish
87 Kitchen garment
89 Pungent
91 Prefix: half
92 Show to be false
94 Ancient Roman deity
96 European thrush
98 Place
99 By
101 Safeguards
103 Pressed into wrinkles
106 Compass point
107 Ancient pistol
109 New Zealand native
110 More unusual
112 Sleep
114 Mimics
116 Fencing position
118 Parsonage
120 Mediterranean vessel (pl.)
123 Liquid measure (pl.)
125 Showers frozen
127 Punishment (Law)
129 Early musical instrument
130 Negotiates
132 Old pronoun
133 99 (Rom. num.)
135 Slights intentionally
137 To cancel (print.)
138 Group of three
140 Hot weather drinks
143 Sorrow
145 Man's nickname
146 Form of "to be"
148 Fine line of a letter
150 Award of valor
152 Anglo-Saxon slaves
154 Syllable of scale
155 Combining form: feast day
157 Therefore
158 King of Bashan
160 Surgeon general (abbr.)
161 While
163 Up to the time to
165 Crimean river
167 Germ cell
170 Sends out
173 Certify
176 Weight of England
178 Animate
180 Kind of tapestry
182 Anxious
183 Colonist
185 Warm
187 Bury
189 Candlenut tree
190 Distributor
191 Moon (slang)
192 Fruit (pl.)
193 Part of mouth

DOWN

- 1 Small tags
2 Mine entrance
3 Mexican indian
4 Level tracts of poorly forested land
5 City of Chaldea
6 Anger
7 Ore vein
8 Fabric woven in parallel diagonal lines
9 Cry
10 Symbol for iridium
11 Early Irish fairy fort
12 Bird (pl.)
13 Scoff
14 Consider
15 Printer's measure
16 Nothing
17 S. American Indians
18 Indian tent
19 Naval officer
24 Range of Rocky mountains
26 Elongated fish (pl.)
28 Tibetan priest
30 Raised platform
33 Percolates
35 Young hog
37 Pertaining to the sun
40 Part of ship (pl.)
43 Dwelling place
46 Kind of cap
48 Glacial ice pinnacle
49 Examine closely
51 Roman motron's garment
53 Document signed (abbr.)
54 Combining form: dawn
56 Over proof (abbr.)
57 City of Nimrod's kingdom
60 Sour
62 Asinine acts
64 Engaging in a formal discussion
66 Dislikes intensely
68 Precipitous
70 Caravansary
73 Pale-yellow liquid in blood
75 Titles
76 Hackneyed
78 To bow (var.)
80 Apparatus for detecting submerged objects
82 Lava
83 Talks with a speech defect
86 Flower
88 Greek letter
90 Island of the Cyclades
93 One of the Hebrew names of God
95 Fragment
97 One afflicted with loathsome disease
99 Make suitable
100 S. American animal
102 Imposing series of things
104 Extract of sheep kidneys
105 Was excessively fond of
108 Catlike animal
111 Form of "to be"
113 Insurgent
115 Asterisks
117 North Syrian deity
119 To harden
121 Moray fisherman
122 Part in play
124 Piggins
126 Borders
128 One of the seven Japanese gods of happiness
131 Babylonian numeral
134 To beg (slang)
136 Kind of Persian rug
139 The gods
141 Sacred Hindu word
142 Continent (abbr.)
144 Chains
146 To collect together
147 Short for milk drink
149 Simpleton
151 Den
153 Wife of Ramachandra
156 Struck
159 Ground grain
162 To denude
164 Lawful
166 A plaster
168 Young salmon
169 Level
171 Manufactured
172 Rational
174 Prefix: partly
175 Snare
177 Cloth measure
179 Slender finial
181 As it stands (mus.)
184 Engineering degree (abbr.)
186 Fish
188 Teutonic deity

Solution On Page 31



The Editor's Desk

A nation rises and develops in proportion to the fertility of the land. With the exhaustion of the land culture and morals disappear.—Justus von Liebig.

If history can teach us anything it can teach the folly of prophecy and the wisdom of patience.—Harold Nicolson.

Kerry Wood's story of his boating expedition on the Red Deer River brought a flock of letters. Said Mr. Wood: "It seems that half the farmers of the west want to come along with us on our next jaunt."

John Howard of Whitewood, Sask., who came to that province in 1884, writes: "I have enjoyed The Review since the time of Peterson. You are carrying on his work well, but could be more to the left."

Senator Gershaw sent me a copy of the proceedings of the senatorial committee on finance. Therein it is stated that Canadians spent in 1954 \$1,414,000,000 on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and race-track betting. On commercial recreation and soft drinks an additional \$398,000,000 was expended. The total, \$1,803,000,000. That total is about half what Canadians spend annually for food.

THE FARMER

These are the hands whose sturdy labor brings

The peasant's food, the golden pomp of kings;

This is the page whose letters shall be seen

Changed by the sun to words of living green;

This is the scholar whose immortal pen

Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men;

These are the lines which heaven-commanded toil

Shows of his deed — the charter of the soil.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Amendments to the federal Farm Loan Act maximum loans on farm mortgages will be increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000, the time to repay extended from 25 to 30 years and the portion of appraised value on which loans can be made increased from 60% to 65%.

Wallace's Farmer, published in Iowa, tells what happens when farmers produce abundantly.

In 1954 United States farmers raised 86,800,000 hogs and obtained for animals marketed an average price of \$21.60.

In 1905 hog numbers went up to 95,300,000 and prices went down to an average of \$15.00.

In 1954 hog returns brought \$3,800,000,000, and in 1955 \$2,900,000,000, a drop of around \$900,000,000.

The cost of feeding the extra number raised in 1955 was \$238,000,000, so that producers lost \$900,000 in cash and \$238,000,000 in feed by increasing hog production by 10%.

The 10% increase in production brought about a cut of 30½% in cash returns.

LIVESTOCK

A livestock rubbing chain which applies insecticides to cattle is effective against hornflies.

The cattle population of the world is estimated at 918,000,000 by the United States department of agriculture.

It is entirely up to each farmer how he wants to sell his cattle and hogs. But the best price protection is provided by the stockyards.

At the Foothill cattle breeders' sale at High River 41 bulls were sold for an average price of \$401.00. Top price was \$735 for a Shorthorn bought by W. Duncan from Pat Hadden. Grand champion of the show was a Hereford owned by E. G. Garner & Son.

Care must be taken in the feeding of stilbestrol to livestock, states Dr. McElroy, of the University of Alberta. Feed manufacturers must strictly adhere to rigid regulations before they are permitted to sell supplements which include stilbestrol. If fed in excess or to the wrong classes of livestock the effects may be most undesirable.

The Problem Of Dwarfism

DWARFISM in cattle is causing concern in the livestock industry. There has been a small, but alarming increase in the appearance of stunted cattle within the past decade in both the United States and Canada in the three leading beef breeds, and government agricultural departments are working with departments of agriculture in universities to study methods of cleaning up herds of animals producing such off-type calves.

It has been suggested that the trend towards breeding short-legged blocky beef cattle, which has become so popular of late, is in some way responsible for the increase in dwarf production. But that is merely a supposition. However, the runts that have been produced are of the blocky type.

The danger lies in the spread of dwarfism. Scientists believe the genetic theory is involved. A bull with a dwarf gene mated with a carrier cow will produce a definite percentage of dwarfs and carriers.

Genes are the entities in living things which transmit hereditary characteristics from one generation to another. Abbot J. G. Mendel, of Brunn, Moravia, announced his discovery of the genetic theory in 1866. It was not until the dawn of the present century that scientists took serious note of the theory.

The most laborious way of proving that a bull is free from dwarfism is to mate him with a considerable number of carrier cows to see if any dwarfs are produced.

R. G. Spooner, the Priddis rancher, has made an intensive study of this serious problem and has been in close and extended consultation with high authorities in the United States. He is a believer in the instrument invented by Dr. Gregory of the University of California, which when placed in position on a bull's face will reveal a bump on the forehead of an animal possessing dwarf genes. Mr. Spooner claims that he has demonstrated the effectiveness of this instrument. But many ranchers are dubious about accepting its results.

British breeders claim their animals are relatively free of dwarfism, although cattle, like humans, have occasionally produced runted offspring. The British seem to favor the longer legged, rangier animals.

LACOMBE BULL SALE

The big Lacombe bull sale turned out very well.

314 Hereford bulls were sold for an average of \$332.75.

114 Shorthorns averaged \$277.00.

124 Aberdeen-Angus bulls averaged \$294.00.

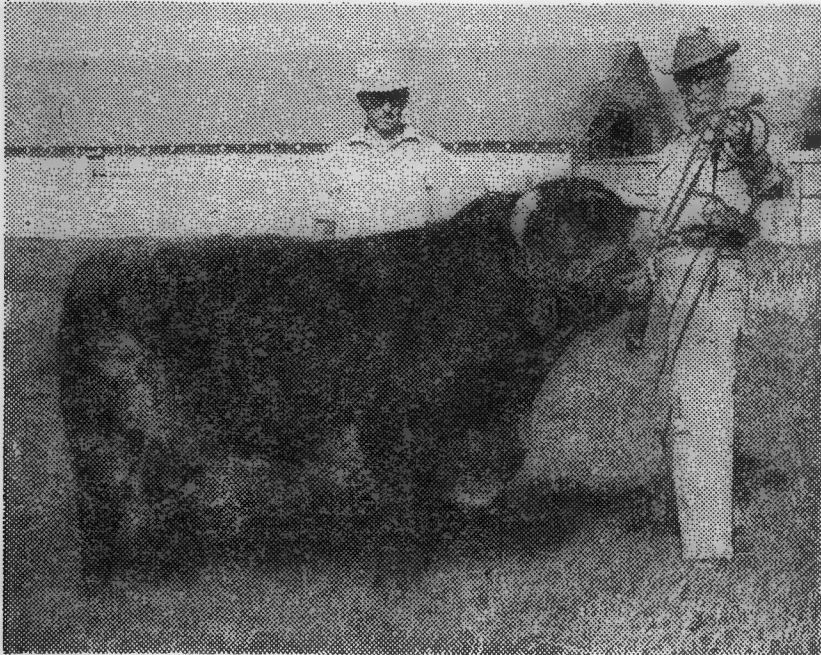
J. R. Boake, of Acme, showed the grand champion Shorthorn. W. W. Bagrie & Sons, of Penhold, had the grand champion Hereford. Albert Murphy, of Altario, showed the champion Angus. John Blume, of Castor, got \$2,000 for a Hereford bull, top price of the sale.

BRIEF OBITUARY

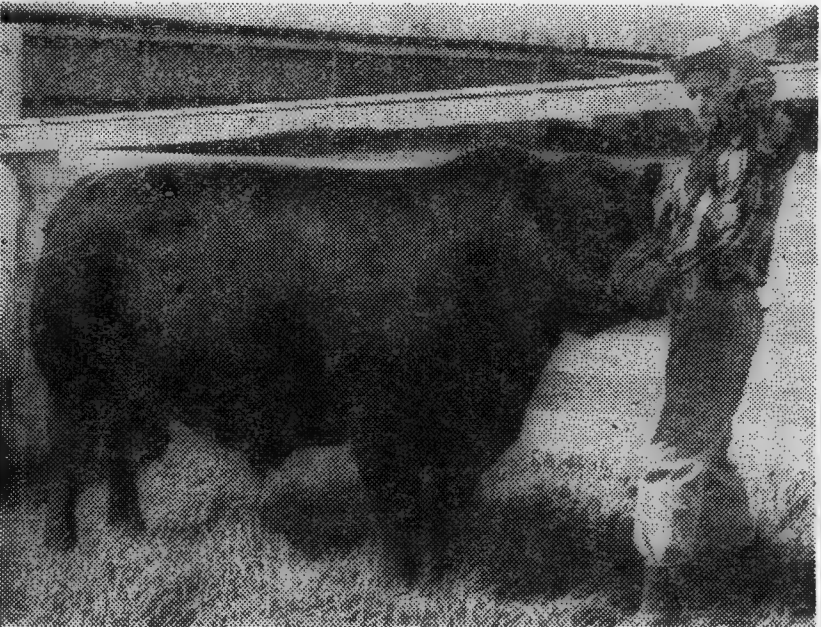
A budding journalist was told by his paper to never use 2-words when one would do. He turned in a report of a fatal accident, thus: "John Jones struck a match to see if there was any gas in his tank. Jones was 65 and leaves no known relatives."

Progeny from a cross between the new Lacombe hog and the Yorkshire have shown an improvement over pure-bred Yorkshires in survival, growth rate, feed efficiency and carcass quality. So states Dr. Berg, of the University of Alberta.

World consumption of wool in 1955 totalled 2,580 million lbs., compared with 2,502 million lbs. in 1954. That is an increase of 3% and it appears that the trend will continue.



Crusader Select 2nd, Dr. Ch. Shorthorn at Lacombe sale. Sold by J. R. Boake, of Calgary, to T. Bishop. Price \$610.00. Held by Mr. Wise, of Rockyford.



Allanmere Eston Annona 2nd, top price Angus at Lacombe sale, owner J. Stuart Dobinson, of Clive, Alta. Sold to P. R. Thompson, of Delia, for \$1,150.00.

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PROVINCE

To Make Arid Land Green

By P. W. LUCE

THE British Columbia Electric Company has added 500 acres to its holdings of arid land at Walhachin, 15 miles east of Ashcroft, and will start this summer to demonstrate how this waste property can be brought into profitable production.

Electric power will be used to lift water from the Thompson River, which flows past Walhachin. The lowest level is only 50 feet above the river, and the highest is 500 feet. Better and more profitable crops can be grown at the top, according to experts, but the expense is much greater. There will be no development there for some time.

Grass will be the first crop on the lower levels, and cattle will be brought in in a couple of years, after there is firm rootage.

Tomatoes, celery, potatoes, peas, and other canning crops will be grown in places where they can be fenced in safe from cattle. Most of the stuff will be sold to Ashcroft canners, and will be produced by Chinamen, who are already well established in the district.

The growing season at Walhachin is said to be as mild as that of Penticton, Vernon, and other Okanagan places. It is equally favorable north to Lillooet, east to Kamloops, and west to Lytton. It is estimated that 25,000 acres of badlands in that area can be brought into profitable production by the use of Thompson and Fraser River water pumped up by the British Columbia Electric Company and the B.C. Power Commission.

Twenty years ago an 80-foot lift was the maximum possible with the pumps then available and the power that had to serve the district. With the present cheap electric power the Budd Ranch, near Ashcroft, now pumps 265 feet with an 150-horsepower electric motor. That is not the possible limit, but higher pressure is not likely for some time.

Fifty years ago Walhachin gave promise of becoming an important centre. Lord Anglesea had an ambitious scheme to develop 5,000 acres, and started a gravity irrigation system from a creek 20 miles away. His followers, all Englishmen, all left Walhachin for the First World War. None returned. The irrigation flume collapsed. Walhachin became a ghost town.

For the past 12 years Walhachin has been occupied by the Harry Ferguson ranch. It is a small place. Only 140 acres were irrigated by a diesel-driven pump until an electric motor was installed when the power lines reached the district late last year.

Harry Ferguson was around Walhachin when Lord Anglesea arrived in 1908. He is one of the oldest cowboys in British Columbia, and has spent all his life in the Cariboo country.

WEED CONTROL CALENDAR

September — Spray stubbles with 2,4-D for the control of Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle.

Apply soil sterilants to small patches of persistent perennial weeds (e.g., sodium chlorate between September 15 and October 15).

Shallow-cultivate stubbles to induce fall germination of wild oat seed after seed on soil surface has had a chance to dry.

October — Give final working to continuous fallows being used for eradication of persistent perennials, and list these fallows to reduce erosion hazards.

Packinghouse Workers Demands

FOLLOWING is a list of demands being made by the United Packinghouse Workers, for a new contract, commencing August 1:

A general substantial wage increase on an across-the-board basis, bringing the lower rates up to the highest rates in the chain.

That the base rate for women be brought up to the basic rate for men.

Pay rates in all plants to be brought in line with those paid in Toronto, with pay computed on the basis of the highest rated job regularly performed.

Afternoon shift premium of 10 cents and night premiums of 15 cents.

A union shop, with contracts amended to provide for checkoff of initiation fees, dues and assessments with no limitation.

Two weeks' vacation with pay for service up to nine years, three weeks up to 14 years, and four weeks for more than 14 years.

The companies furnish all tools and clothing on the job, plus 15 minutes pay a day for knife sharpening time.

The companies pay the full cost of a comprehensive welfare plan for the worker and his family.

Three days off with pay in the case of death in the family.

The company pay for all licenses needed by all employees in the performing of their jobs.

Preferential hiring of employees laid off by one plant by other plants.

Special leave for female employees in the event of pregnancy.

Ten statutory holidays, double time for all calendar Sunday work, time and a half for Saturday work and double time plus holiday pay for statutory holidays.

As decentralization of industry progresses in the United States, it is bringing outlying industrial plants into direct competition with dairy farmers for the available labor supply. When labor costs increase on dairy farms the farmers seek an increase in milk prices. That was the cause of the dairy strike in the Detroit district.

An Edmonton Holstein has qualified for a Gold Seal Certificate of Long-time Production presented by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada in recognition of records in excess of 175,000 lbs. of milk. She is Highest Primrose Hengerveld owned by R. C. Briggs, S. Edmonton, Alberta, and her actual lifetime total is 175,342 lbs. milk containing 6,081 lbs. butterfat.



Golden Cinderella by Golden Pal C.P.H.A.-23, out of Honey's Golden Dawn C.P.H.A.-307. Photo by Phyllis DeDecker, Monmartre, Sask.

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FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE — GOING CONCERN, 480 acres—240 acres wheat, 30 acres oats, 70 acres summerfallow; about 500 bushels feed in granary; 32 head of cattle; 4 head horses; 8 granaries; 4-room house; new barn with 2 large lean-tos and small barn; hog house; blacksmith shop; tractor, tillers, combine, etc. 180 acres wheat rented, without this, \$20,500, with \$21,500. Buyer can realize \$5,000 this fall. Half cash, balance 4%. Phone 418, Rosebud, Alta., or write A. Petersen.

FARM MACHINERY

POST-HOLE DIGGER SPECIAL Your last chance — Sale ends July 31st. Digfast, clutch-head, post-hole digger. Fits on tractor or jeep; easily moved; fast and flexible. Operated by one man. Complete with 36" auger digger. To cut an 8" hole. Price was \$105.50; now only \$85.00. Send Cash or Money Order to Wm. Cozart & Son, 301 - 10th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta. Specify size of power take-off shaft when ordering.

EVERYMAN AUTOMATIC LAND LEVELER and dirt mover, levels land, fills sloughs, ditches, ridges land against blowing, packs seed while levelling, breaks clods. Proven best on market. Reasonable prices. Write for information. F. L. Colwell, 1411 - 26A St Southwest, Calgary, western agent.

FOR SALE

T-SHIRTS, 29c; 2 to 4 years, 4 for \$1.00; 5 to 10 years, 3 for \$1.00. Nylon Tricot ends, 4 yds., \$1.00. Mrs. Schaefer Ltd., Drummondville, Que.

LIVESTOCK

ADAMS, WOOD & WEILLER, LTD., livestock Commission Agents, Alberta Stockyards, Calgary. Phone 55121; Nights: 31257, 448075, 442650.

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TURNABOUT ON RATES

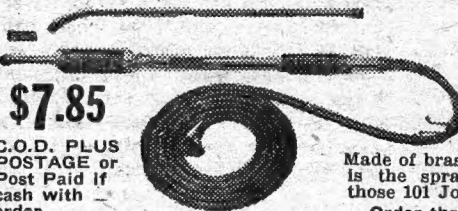
THE board of transport commissioners, at the urging of representatives from the prairie provinces, rescinded a previous order to increase freight rates on grain moving in Western Canada by 10%. The board also decided against any future increase of another 10% as previously announced. The farmers of feed grains in British Columbia will thus be saved from the high cost of a prospective increase of 20% on freight rates. However, the general 7% increase on all freight, announced by the transport commissioners, will go into effect on such grains.

HIGHLAND RANCH SALE

Alex. and Keith Sims, of Red Deer, paid \$720 for an Angus bull, Highland Blackcapper 3rd, this being top price at Matthews' Highland Stock Farm sale. Henry Bros. of Botterill paid \$500 for another bull and Willis Bros. of Vermilion, paid \$500 for a two-year-old heifer.

Farmers in the Delisle area of Saskatchewan have decided not to engage a rainmaking firm for the current season.

QUALITY ENGLISH MADE HAND SPRAYING OUTFIT



\$7.85

C.O.D. PLUS POSTAGE or Post Paid if cash with order.

Continuous action with spray nozzle, adjustable from very fine to coarse spray, and jet, by an easy turn of the thumb and finger. Complete with 10 ft. hose, suction strainer, and 18" lance.

Money-Back Guarantee.

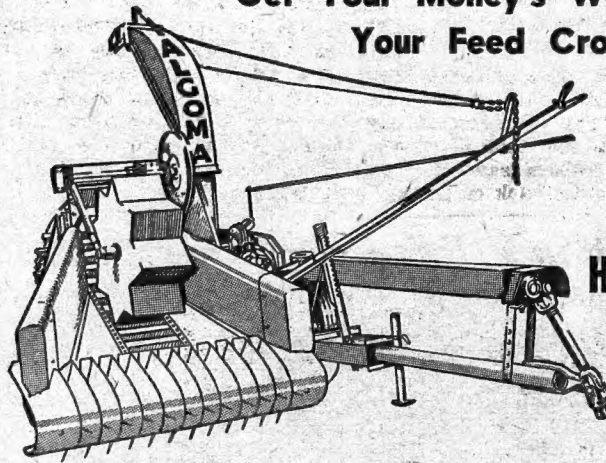
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Calgary, Alberta



Daddy and I went to see some cows which were on the other farm. When we came there one cow was missing, so we went to look for her. We found her by the straw with white and black twin calves. — Irene Cymbaluk, Box 141, Two Hills, Alta.

Last summer when our sheep were lambing, we had a ewe that had twins. The lambs were grown together. One was attached upside down to the other. We put it in the museum and got good money for it. — Margaret S. Hofer, Maybute, Alta.

One spring day in school our teacher brought some tin cans to school to make birds' nests. I made one and put it up in our tree. One day I climbed up the tree and there were four little birds in the nest. A few more days, the little birds could fly. — Miss Mary P. Stahl, Box 25, Cayley, Alta.

I am going to write you a short story which I saw on the farm. One day we were trying to kill muskrats on our pond. My brother chased the muskrats to the hole and I was going to kill the muskrat with a stick. When the muskrat came, I was so excited that I couldn't poke the muskrat. The next time my brother came and killed it. — Jake Pethau, Box 341, Vauxhall, Alta.

Last year my brother was working on the land and he found six baby ducks. When I went to him, he gave me the ducks. I took them home. Then I and my brother took the ducks swimming. We put some water into a hole and the ducks swam. Then we had them a few days and they died. — Alvin Friesen, Beaver, Manitoba.

Last summer as I was walking around the house I saw a robin flying below the truck, so I went over to see what it was, and above the wheel was a robin's nest. The robin had picked such a nice place there, because he didn't have far to go for his food and he had shelter too. So Daddy put the nest on the ground by the house, and the robin never came back to its nest again. — Glen Teasdale, Vermillion, Alta.

Down at our other place last winter, I saw a lynx. Mom said it was likely after our chickens. Vernon and Leonard took the rifle and took after it. One of our neighbors saw the lynx and came galloping back on his

horse. The dogs chased it, and we never saw it since then. I am eleven years old and am in grade five. — Betty Adams, Box 83, Rimbey, Alta.

I am ten years old and I enjoy reading this page very much. One day Dad was going to make a rope. He went to the granary to get some twine. When he brought it out, I saw four little brown eggs in it. They must have been in there a long time because I dropped one and it was rotten. — Ellen Schwede, Christopher Lake, Sask.

We have two bird houses. Every summer wrens build in these houses. I saw Jenny Wren with a twig three times her own length trying to aim it into the little hole in the wall. After four attempts, the stick was manoeuvred inside and Jenny with it. This was very interesting to witness the cleverness of a tiny bird. — Margaret Cottier, Kelwood, Manitoba.

As we were driving through the George Ross lease one Sunday night, we saw what we thought was a "hitch hiker" in the distance. As we got nearer, Mom said, "Stop and give him a ride." As Dad slowed down, the hitch-hiker flapped his wings and took to the air. He was a "Golden Eagle". — Elizabeth Drader, Coutts, Alberta.

One day when I let the white chickens out, I went down to the house. They all went into the other chicken house, but I didn't know it. So when it was time to feed the chickens I noticed there wasn't many chickens, so I looked into the other chicken house, and sure enough there they were, so I wondered where they came in. I looked around until I saw a hole in the door. I grabbed some chickens and let them out. Then I put a board over the hole, and they never went in there again. — Jimmy Teasdale, Vermillion, Alta.

One day when I went out to feed the little baby chicks, I noticed that there were five little chicks dead, laying in one corner with their heads chewed off. I fed the chicks and then came back a little later. Was I ever surprised to see a squirrel sitting upon its back legs chewing on the head of a chick. Squirrels have always been our pets, but since that day they haven't, and we haven't got one squirrel in the yard now, and I don't think we ever will. — George Solanik, Banger, Sask.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

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D	E	A	L	E	R	S	N	I	D	E	P	E	A	R	S	L	I	P	

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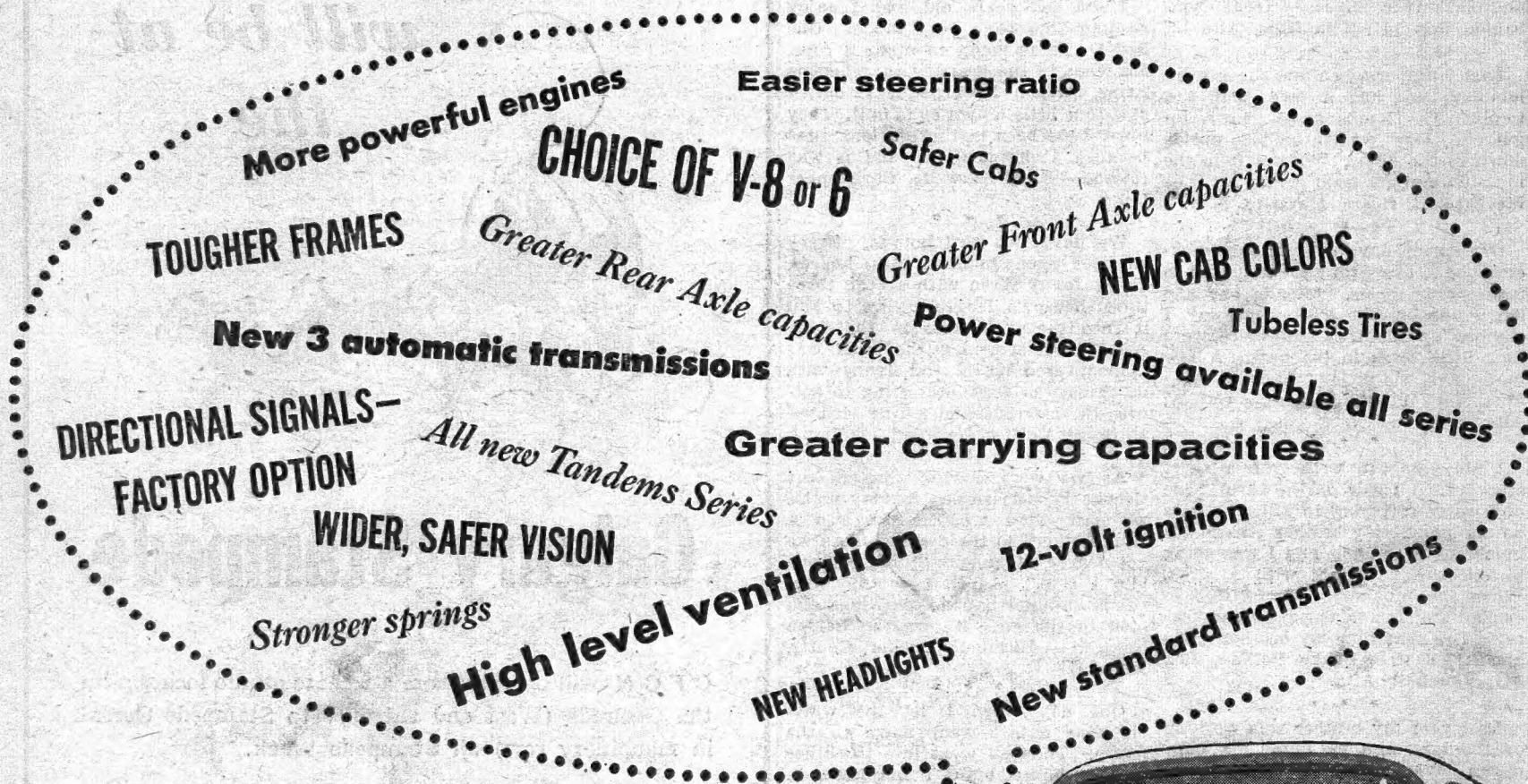
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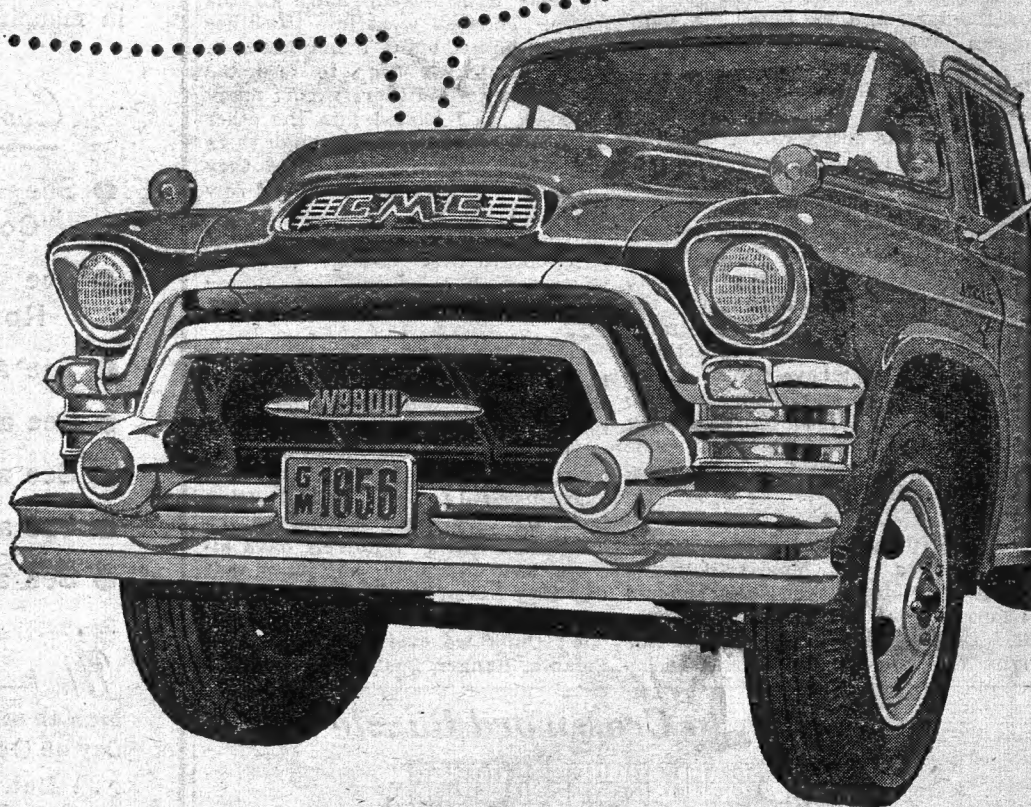
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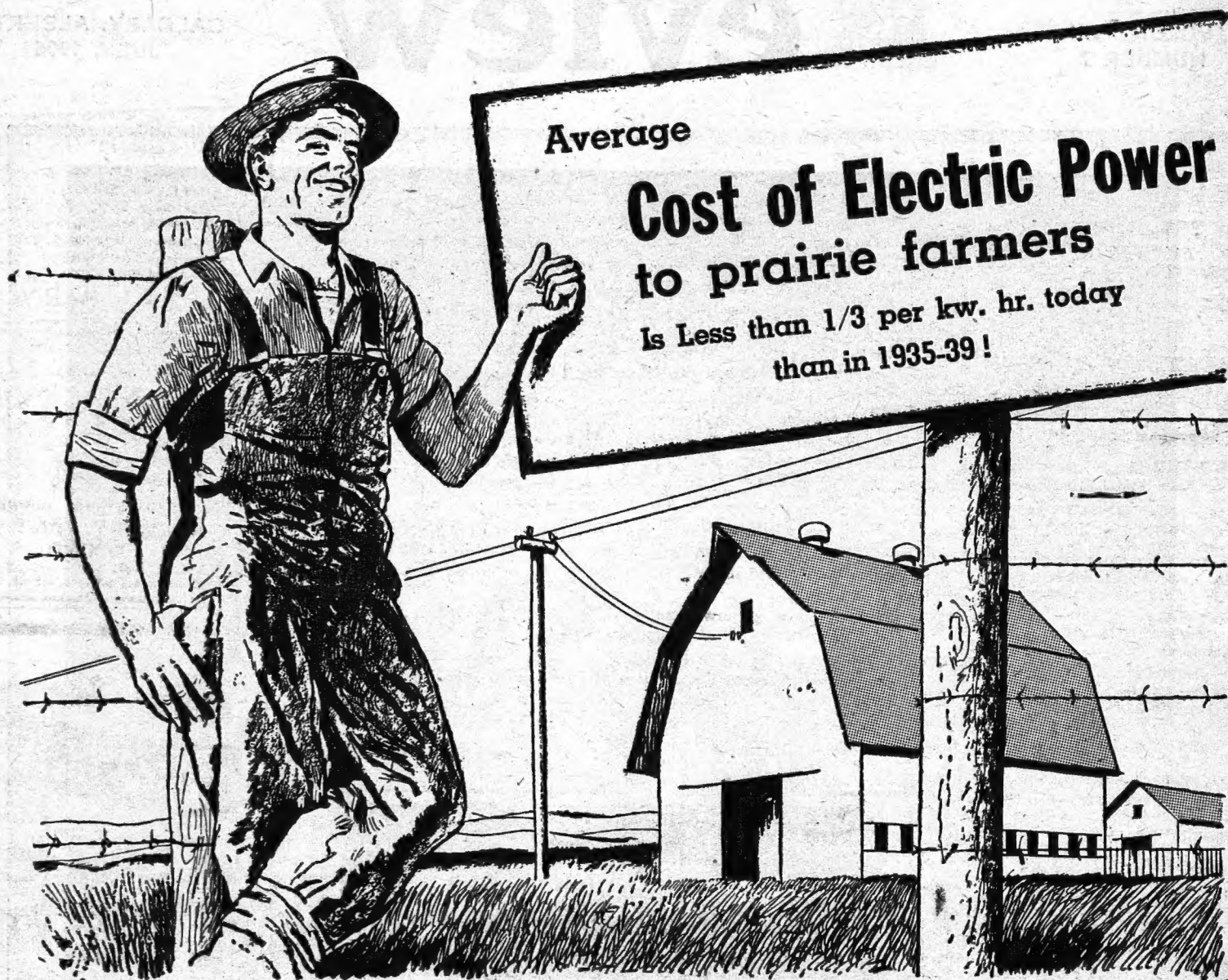
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